The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,654 New Series — BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th April.
" ASSAM	3438	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4126	500	A. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3687	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	3934	550	G. Scrivanor	7th May.
" GWALIOR	3735	500	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	600	W. A. Seston	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	16th April.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3502	700	W. Barratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 330, Rs. 240, Rs. 160, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late Ubina)	5,000	850	1st June 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th April.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	18th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	3,800	500	18th "
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	3rd July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Beohtinger	3,800	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4,000	460	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 } wines extra.
" SUEZ ..... " 300 }

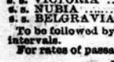
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 5th April 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THESE splendid first class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be despatched as follows:—

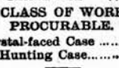
CITY OF KHIOS, for London or Liverpool, 27th April.
CITY OF CARTHAGE, Do. do. 20th May.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European.

Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W. S. Young	11th April
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	18th May.
s. s. NUBIA	3550	480	T. Knox.	21st "
s. s. BELGRAVIA	3000	500	G. Boothly	29th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 31, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW INDIAN REMEDIES FOR DYSENTERY.

EACH of the following is of proved efficacy, and a choice may be made according to the nature of the case. No ordinary case of Chronic Dysentery will resist their action.

Arrow Root with Bael	Bottle	2 8
Arrow Root with Pomegranate	"	2 8
Syrup of Pomegranate Rind	"	1 8
Syrup of Mangosteen Rind	"	1 8

The following are also very useful in special cases:—

Myrobalan Powder	Bottle	1 8
Special Seeds	"	1 0
Fluid Extract of Bael	1-1 and "	2 4
Bael Fruit Preserve	"	1 4

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 12th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing, or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE OF PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1906	25th April 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
23rd March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 2, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

THE s s "LISCARD" has arrived from Cardiff and London UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE, and is now discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature to sign the general average bond and to pay deposit. All claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer sails without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

Matches, Oils, Naphtha, and other inflamable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at the consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents for the Captain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xeres, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	18 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine per doz.	10 0	5 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC (J. J. Bordes). A very fine, pure, matured table Wine "	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE (J. J. Bordes). An after-dinner Wine of superior character. "	30 0	.. ..
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids "	50 0	.. ..
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* in hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing per hog.	200 0	.. ..

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice spirits; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

			Cash per dozen. Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S Invalid	Specially adapted for medical use.	BRANDY, ****	55	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale	Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	BRANDY, ***	35	0
TREACHER'S Old Pale	A very choice and matured spirit.	BRANDY, **	31	0
TREACHER'S Pale	A sound and good peg Brandy.	BRANDY, *	27	0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet	A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	WHISKY,	22	8
TREACHER'S Old Irish	A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	WHISKY,	22	8
TREACHER'S Superior Old	A pure wholesome spirit.	HOLLANDS,	17	0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth	Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	GIN,	19	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened	A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	GIN,	18	0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom	High quality and delicate flavour.	GIN,	17	0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica		RUM,	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE "HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

	lb.	Rs.	a.
HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour per	lb.	Rs.	0 10
PLANTATION MIXTURE—yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour, a very popular tea	"	0	14
FAMILY MIXTURE—brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended, for family use	"	1	3
HOLTA MIXTURE—fragrant, pungent, and full cup	"	1	8
PEKOE SOUCHONG—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion	"	1	4
PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor, of good value at the price per	lb.	Rs.	1 8
ORANGE PEKOE, very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup	"	1	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—a high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion	"	2	8
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion, choice cup	"	3	8

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz, Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials. Shirts, Collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS

A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

FLANNEL SHIRTS

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS

Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s

FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EUREKA SKIN CURE,

A SUPERB AND NEVER-FAILING REMEDY,

FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description, specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which, after a few applications, quickly disappear and allow, the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per bottle 12 annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s

SPECIAL ENEMA SYRINGE.

THE MOST PERFECT ENEMA SYRINGE ever offered to the Public. It is simple in construction, easy to use, and cannot possibly get out of order, being specially made to suit the Indian climate.

In neat Tin-Box with Male and Female Tubes, Rs. 4.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, shewing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 7
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionabl makes, for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs	per pair	Rs.	11
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered each	"	2	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors from	"	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

MESSRS. THOMAS & COMPANY, beg to inform the Public, that they have opened a FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSING SALOON for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The best European Hair-Dressers are in attendance.

A large and choice Assortment of Theatrical Wigs, Beards, &c., always kept in Stock or made to order.

Depôt of best London and Parisian Perfumery, Hair-Washes, &c., &c.

THOMAS & COMPANY,
UNDER TAYLOR'S HOTEL, NEAR ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of LACES.

Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.	Infants' Dresses.	Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Collars and Cuffs.	Frillings, &c., &c.	
Fans, Handkerchiefs.	Flowers, Feathers.	Ribbons, Gloves.
Corsets, Crinolettes.	Parasols, Gloves, &c.	

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHOW-ROOM.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET,

NEXT TO OLD *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

L. HARTMANN & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AMSTERDAM,

MANUFACTURERS OF MIRRORS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
HANDSOME AND ELEGANT MIRRORS
OF ALL
SIZES AND SHAPES
IN
ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED FRAMES
SUITABLE FOR
DRAWING, DINING AND DRESSING ROOMS,
HOTELS AND CLUBS,
PALACES OF NATIVE RAJAS AND CHIEFS
AND
RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY
OF INDIA.

Rare opportunity for making good bargains as this is the Manufacturers' own Agency.

We are prepared to take orders at our own risk of breakage.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NOVELTY FOLLOWING NOVELTY IN RAPID SUCCESSION.

Each and every item of the programme hailed with loud, continued and enthusiastic applause.

ALL SHALL VISIT THE

BEST CIRCUS EVER IN BOMBAY,

AND SEE THE GRANDEST PERFORMERS,

THE FUNNIEST CLOWNS,

The most highly trained HORSES & PONIES and the Most Marvellous Troupe of performing DOGS & MONKEYS, and absolutely the grandest performance ever seen under one pavilion at one price of admission.

Admission :—Private Boxes to hold 4 Chairs, Rs. 16 ; 1st Grand Circle Chairs, Rs. 3 ; Family Circle Chairs, Rs. 2 ; Parquette, Re. 1 ; Gallery, 8 annas.

Soldiers in Uniform half price. Gallery excepted.

Doors open 5-30. Commence 7 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Children half price.

Special arrangements made with Schools.

All accounts against the Circus to be presented at Box Office each Tuesday morning.

SACRED CONCERT,

TOWN HALL,

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL,

9 P.M.

Particulars in future advertisement.

WARRANTED 18-CARAT GOLD

FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE,

ON BOTH

European's and Native's Taste.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the GRADUATES of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY will be held at the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 5-30 p.m., in order to take the necessary steps to establish a Graduates Association for the Presidency. All Graduates are cordially invited to attend.

Bombay, 6th April, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, on account of the RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th April, 1886.

ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

NUMBER II contains among others, contributions from Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, Major-General Sir Charles Wilson, K. C. B., Mr. Demetrius Bougler, Sir Juland Danvers, K. C. S. I., Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmith, K. C. S. I., C. B., Dr. J. M. Maclean, M. D., and Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I.

Subscriptions Rs. 14 per annum, may be paid to Mr. DEMETRIUS BOUGLER, 48, Edwardes Square, KENSINGTON, London, W. Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, or Mr. H. MAY, Indore.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BEST LINEN DAMASK

TABLE CLOTHS,

IN ALL SIZES.

9 ft. 6in. long, Cash Rs. 9-8. 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.

TABLE NAPKINS,

ALL PURE LINEN.

Rs. 8, 10-8, 11-8, 12-8, doz.

WATSON AND Co.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Marine Lines, facing the sea. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable and well-known SHOP at the "Bellasis Road," Byculla, occupied by Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co. for about 20 years as dispensary. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, the only remaining BUNGALOW at Khandalla with a drawing-room and three bed and bath-rooms and close verandah. Rent for the season, Rs. 500. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, at MAHABLESHWAR, for the present hot season, the well known BUNGALOW "MOUNT MALCOLM." It commands an excellent view. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT 1882, IN THE MATTER OF THE PAREL SPINNING AND W. Co., Ld. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 17th instant, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to HENRY STEAD, Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator are by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said High Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1886.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PREMJEE CURSONDASS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KUNCHORDASS CULLIANJEE, Nephew of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-sixth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 6th day of April, 1886.

Mr. CHARLES E. MILVAIN,
Petitioner's Attorney.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowl, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only,

Per pot., Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MELVILLE'S "OSSOLINE"

FOR HORSES

IS MOST EFFECTIVE FOR RING BONE AND SIDE BONE.

REMOVES ALL BONE ENLARGEMENTS WITHOUT LEAVING ANY MARK OR BLEMISH.

IS THE MOST VALUABLE CURE FOR BONE SPAVIN.

IS THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL PREPARATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPLINTS AND CURBS.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 4-8.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the supply of 500 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 80,000 Teakwood BRAKE BLOCKS. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Forms of specification can be obtained, and templates seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th April, 1886.

REDUCED PRICES.

MADON'S

MAGIC CORN CURE.

IT never fails to cure Soft or Hard Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c., without causing the least pain.

Per case, As. 10.

Prepared only by

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS.

Warranted best quality, kept always fresh in stock. Priced catalogues sent free by Post on application.

BEST

ALBUMENISED PAPERS.

Extra fine quality of assorted tints and thickness, now in use by best of Photographers with satisfactory results.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Sold in one quire tins only.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S

COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION

WITH

LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a Young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866"—Notice is hereby given that all persons having creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of COOVERJEE JEEWAJEE TASKER, deceased, (who died at Bombay on or about the 7th day of October, 1884, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of March, 1886, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PESTONJEE COOVERJEE TASKER, one of the sons of the said deceased, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Messrs. CHALK and WALKER, Solicitors, for the said Pestonjee Cooverjee Tasker on his behalf at their office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Cooverjee Jeewajee Tasker, deceased, or to reach the said office on or before the 13th day of May, 1886, as after that date the said Pestonjee Cooverjee Tasker, as such administrator, will proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. Dated this 6th day of April, 1886.

CHALK & WALKER,
Solicitors for Pestonjee Cooverjee Tasker, Administrator of the Estate of Cooverjee Jeewajee Tasker, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DANIEL FRANCISCO MURZELLO, native christian, inhabitant of Lower Mahim, Bombay, has contracted to sell to the undersigned the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 1, Jamboolwadi, Raibadevi Road, or at his residence, Girgaum, Breech Candy Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of waste land or ground, situate at Dadur, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old Nos. 16,474, 487 to 488, 488 a, 2, and 980 and new Nos. 12492, 12491, 12511, and 11884, New Survey Nos. 2001 and 2000, 20 1 and 1888, containing by admeasurement 6,500 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called Dadur Road, leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west by the G. I. P. Railway lines, on the north partly by the vacant land recently sold by the said Daniel Francisco Murzello to Jeewanjee Dossabhoy Shroff and Dinshawjee Dadabhoy Bhugwagar, and partly by the property of Lemon Soolemon Joosee, Esquire, and on the south partly by the vacant land of the said Daniel Francisco Murzello, and partly by the piece of land recently contracted by the said Daniel Francisco Murzello, to be sold to one Dinbai, widow of Bezonjee Muncherjee Engineer.

SORABJI BEZONJI,
Pleader.

Bombay, 6th April, 1886.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Company, No. 9, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the registered office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

1 "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882."

2 "To appoint Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, and to fix their remuneration."

3 "That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new company to be named the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which, as well as the form of an agreement to be entered into between the New Company and Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, and referred to in the 103rd of such Articles of Association have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company."

4 "That the form of agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and The Indian Cotton Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in the terms of the said form of agreement and to carry the same into effect."

5. "And that the said liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, goodwill and assets of this Company to the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid so soon as the same shall be so med in consideration of the said liquidators receiving such shares of Rs. 125 each, fully paid up, in the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and such cash and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said form of agreement."

6. "And that in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said liquidators all the powers exercisable by the said liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised by the liquidators or liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving."

By order of the Board,

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FIVE VACANCIES of FREE BOARDERSHIP in the GOKULDASS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL will be filled up by admitting Hindu students of high castes, whose age is not above 12, and who study for

1 Second B. A.;
1 L. M. & S.
2 First H. A.
1 High School Standard VI.

The undersigned will receive applications for the same until the 25th instant.

Candidates should apply for printed forms of applications to the undersigned.

Old applicants are also required to re-submit their applications.

RAMDAS LADHA,
Secretary G. T. Charities.

G. T. Charity's Office, 11, Mango Senoy Street, Fort, Bombay, 6th April.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE HORMASJEE BOTTLEWALLA, and his wife, BAI BACHOOBAI, have contracted to sell the following properties, ALL PERSONS having any claim against or to the said properties either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing by the undersigned at their Office, No 29, Meadow's Street, Fort, within (14) fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground let out on fazendary tenure, situate at Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with the other properties hereinafter described under old No. 461 New No. A—2430, and New Survey No. 121, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 12, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage forming part of the premises hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the south by the property of Messrs. Jugmohundas Purshotumdas and others. On or towards the east by the said property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the west by the property of Luximon Vishwanathjee, which said premises are at present in the occupation of the present fazendaree tenant Jaoji Dadajee, who has built a house thereon.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a messuage standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevie Road aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with the other properties hereinbefore and hereinafter described under the several numbers aforesaid, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 11, and bounded as follows, that is to say, one or towards the north by a passage beyond which is the property of Hurjeevon Veerjee and Lukmidas Manoharjee, on or towards the east by Kanoba's Temple, and on or towards the west by the property firstly hereinbefore described, and partly by the said property of Messrs. Jugmohundas Purshotumdas and others, on or towards the south partly by the property firstly hereinafter described, and partly by a passage beyond which is the property of Pandoorang Trimbukjee, on or towards the east partly by the Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, partly by a passage running into the said Kalbadevie Road, and partly by the premises fourthly hereinafter described, and on or towards the west partly by Kanoba's Temple aforesaid, and partly by a passage in front of the said temple, together with the equal half part in length and breadth adjacent thereto of the sweeper's passage lying between the premises in description and the premises hereinafter fourthly described.

FOURTHLY all that piece or parcel of land or ground let out on fazendary tenure, situate at the Kalbadevie Road, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with the other properties hereinbefore described under the several numbers aforesaid, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage forming portion of the premises hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the south by the said property of Jugmohundas Purshotumdas and others, on or towards the east by the said property of Pandoorang Trimbukjee, and on or towards the west by the premises hereinbefore thirdly described, which said premises are at present in the occupation of the present fazendari tenant, Manjee Vallee.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1886.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY,

HAS the greatest and cheapest set in all qualities of Diamonds.

PARIS,
9, Rue de Chateaudun.

BOMBAY,
7, Apollo Street.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Spinning and Weaving Mills belonging to the Company will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on or about the 1st of May next, 1886. Particulars will be given hereafter.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, March 29, 1886.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared, and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs. as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1 0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	"	1 2
Do. MUTTON	"	1 2
ROAST BEEF	"	1 2
ROAST MUTTON	"	1 2
BEEF SAUSAGES	"	1 2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at Ryder on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to saddle and harness in the yards, Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.

1. TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the Gwalior-Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway, a length of about 63½ miles. Forms of tender and printed copies of the specification and conditions of contract, together with a Schedule of Rates, to be filled in by intending contractors, can be had on application to the undersigned.

2. No application for forms of Tender will receive attention unless accompanied by a Government Promissory or Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 as earnest money to be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent's Office, Jhansi, not later than the 25th April, 1886.

4. The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. C. GREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer, Indian Midland Railway.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the SECOND SESSION of the 1886 of the GENERAL TENDERS and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the HIGH COURT of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session or Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Cheil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.

THORPE & Co.
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

COMPOUNDER WANTED,—Apply TREACHER & Company, Limited, Fort.

MATHERAN PARBUT HOUSE, TO BE LET, for this season. Apply to J. X. PINTO.

VARIETY IN ICES, Comfits, and Refreshment, only to be had at MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

FOR SALE, as owner is going home, a VICTORIA in first-rate order, with Grey Arab horse and harness. The TURN-OUT, Rs. 700. Apply M., care of this paper.

WANTED, an English NURSE to accompany a Lady to England, and take charge of two children on the voyage. Address A. B., care of this paper.

LADY with 4 children going home on the 20th April requires the services of an elderly woman to look after them. Address Mrs. CATES, Panchgani.

CUTLERY.—Rogers Knives, annas 5 each; Table Spoons, annas 8; Desert Forks, annas 7; Desert Spoons, annas 7; Tea Spoons, annas 4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BONA FIDE SALE of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esquire's, excellent Art Furniture, Pheasants, Arab Horses, &c., on the 8th instant, and the garden at 6-30 a.m.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED who can draw from sketches and trace neatly. One used to mechanical engineering preferred. State experience to "THE SQUARE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ACCOUNTANT and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK WANTED. Smart, energetic young man. European preferred. State experience and references to "CASH BOX," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WATCHES.—Our Rotherbone Gold and Silver Watches are *Second* to no English Watches in quality and Workmanship. One lasts a lifetime. At STEWARD & Co.'s, 2, Church Gate Street.

THE best enjoyment during the hot season is cool drinks. Soda-cream, Ice-cream, wines, and Spirits which can be had of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church-gate-street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, late Boree Buader, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

LARGE C SPRING CARRIAGE and PAIR of large (Grey) Horses for sale. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court, or Breach Candy.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by Th. VAFIADIS of Cairo. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. Sole Agent in India, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy rooms.

FOR SALE, Rs. 1,500, Landau, by Pillon Champs Elysées, Paris, in good condition. On view between 8 and 12 a.m. at Mr. Follett's bungalow, Malabar Hill.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, knowing French, music and drawing, wants employment as a Governess in a quiet family. Apply J. B. M., care of *Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Footkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Facile, No. 35, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, No. 1, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home, for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season 1886. Apply to DADABHUY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring cooks, as Shaparjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

FOR HOME VOYAGE. Portmanteaus from Rs. 8; Overland Trunks from Rs. 13; Folding Chairs from Rs. 3-8; Gladstone Bags from Rs. 18; Strong Soiled Clothes' Bags from Rs. 1-8. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; the premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PIANOS: from 180. The undersigned have been appointed Agents for India of The London Music Publishing Company's new, cheap and good Pianos so much praised in the last Inventions Exhibition. F. FISCHER & CO., Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

PEARSE'S ICES, CREAMS, CREAM SODAS, FRUIT DRINKS, Sherry Cobblers, Brandy Smashes, Whiskey Slings are unequalled in Bombay, 22, Apollo-street.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAMSHIP PHILOMEL will be received by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board H. M. S. Bacchante up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1886.

The vessels will be sold with Engines, Boilers, Masts, Yards, Sails, Awnings and Spars, Anchors and Cables, and such Boats and other stores as may be on board as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

Each Tender before being considered must be accompanied by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay or recognised mercantile banking firm equal to 25 per cent of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken.

The Tenders will be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for decision.

The Vessel will be at the risk and charge of the Purchaser from the date the acceptance of the Tender is communicated to him.

The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misstatements shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account.

Tonnage—Old measurement	664
Tonnage displacement	805
When Built	In the year 1867
Where Built	At Deptford
Length between perpendiculars	170 ft.
Breadth	29 ft.
Draught of water when deep	Forward 10 ft.
	Aft 10 ft. 6 in.
Engines	Horizontal double acting
Boilers	Two Rectangular Tubulars
Horse Power	Nominal 160
	Indicated 800
Full speed on Trial Trip	Kts. 11.
Coal on stow in Bunkers	tons 103

The vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Naval Commander-in-Chief or the Director of Indian Marine on and after the 1st April, 1886.

R. W. RICHARDS,
Rear Admiral & Commander-in-Chief.

Bacchante at Bombay, 30th March, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 9 a.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Godown No. 111 at Modykana Street a stock of sundry articles, rose waters, cossiry pickles, vinegar, crockery and glassware, remnant pieces of cloth office tables, safes, cupboard, &c., belonging to a deceased Mogul.

Terms cash against delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, specially made to order and artistic in design, splendid piano, excellent partition screen, photographs, table ornaments and vases, Elkington's plated-ware, handsome porcelainware and glasswares, choice garden plants, tent, hall carpets, first-rate carriage and horses &c., &c. The above articles, the property of R. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C. S., will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at Diana Lodge, Malabar Hill, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th instant.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

Also, after the sale, the property of JAMES JARDINE, Esq., consisting of a pianoforte, English baroushe, pair of Arab horses with harness, perambulators, lamp, screen, and set of single harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases sulphate of quinine by Pellitier.
2 " alpaca umbrellas.
1 " pouch and brass burnishing polish by Day and Martin.
30 " Lager beer in quarts.
1 " German-silver sheets, 3 by 2
3 bales grey mulls
1 case white doria and checks
2 " silk poplins and brocades
3 " coloured prints
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, press, sideboard, teapoys, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Cast Iron and other Materials at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public auction on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Wari Bunder—

About 130 tons cast iron, portions of turn-tables.
About 50 tons of cast iron crossing bodies.
About 17 tons of wrought iron bridge bracings.
Cast iron coke oven door.
Dismantled travelling crane, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, and the following days, at 1 p.m., on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—

A large quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of steel, wrought and cast iron scrap, coiled keys, fire bars, scoops, bevil bars, rails, wooden keys, fish plates, timber scrap, furniture, blocks, damaged bridge forks, plant for steam cranes, derrick poles, pile engines, steel and iron tyres, leather scrap, portable engine, 10 H. P., lead piping and many other miscellaneous articles.

Catalogues will be published and be had on the premises or of the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M,

One

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the Commander-in-Chief for Mahableshwar, 7-30 p.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Association, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, R. N. R., Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th:—East Anglia (s), from Kurrachee; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Kepler (s), Liverpool; Mameluke (s), Cardiff; Inchmarnock (s), North Shields; Helmsley (s), Kurrachee; Pandora (s), Hongkong; and Kangra (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—City of Manchester (s), for Antwerp; Teheran (s), Singapore and Hongkong; Gustave Mitzler, Mauritius; Goalpara (s), Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Maulkins Tower, Gelert, Inchgarvie, Liscard, Mirzapore and Kangra entered and the s. s Darien, City of Manchester and Teheran, left the dock yesterday.

WARM WEATHER IN BERAR.—A correspondent writes:—The weather is becoming insufferably warm, and we have yet two months of grilling weather before us. Water is becoming scarce in several districts.

MR. W. C. RENNIE, M. Inst C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, has been transferred "on leave" to the "Midland Railway Company" as Deputy Chief Engineer. Mr. Rennie was in charge of the 3rd Division (at Kirwi), Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Esaakalis Mill, Parel, on the body of Shaik Aboo shaik Cassim, aged 15 years. Deceased whilst bathing in a tank in the compound of the Mill, on Monday afternoon, along with two other boys, got beyond his depth and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Portman, residing at Malabar Hill, reported to the police on Monday that a small Chubbs' cash-box, containing about Rs. 1,500, was stolen from a table in his room some time between 6 p.m. of the 4th and 6 a.m. of the 5th instant. Some of the servants are suspected to have committed the theft. Enquiries are being made.

THE CIRCUS.—A change of programme will be introduced this evening at Messrs. Abel, Kiaer and Oiman's Circus. Amongst the new features will be some startling flying trapeze acts. The Japanese artists, whose performances have excited so much admiration, have introduced some balancing feats of a novel character, and every effort is made to keep up the interest of the performance

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction on the body of Hussain Ali, a convict. On the 16th September 1881, he was sentenced by Sir Charles Sargent to six years' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the Jail Hospital in January last suffering from chronic dysentery, and died on Monday last.—Verdict accordingly

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Overture	Hungarian ..... Keler Bela.
Valse	See-Saw ..... A. G. Crowe.
Divertimento on Ancient Scotch Melodies	Ackermann.
Quadrille	Seekadet ..... Strauss.
Galop de Bravoure Sans Souci	Asober.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SHERIFF'S PEON.—Gopal Zillaf, a peon attached to the Sheriff's office, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having in his possession sundry articles of wearing apparel, remnant pieces of cloth, and a rosewater sprinkler, of the collective value of Rs. 10, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused while in charge of certain property that was attached by the Sheriff, belonging to the late Kessowjee Naik, fraudulently took possession of some of the articles that was in his charge, as the property to the execution which were found in the possession bore the name of Kessowjee Naik upon them. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RUFFIANLY SEPOY.—A native soldier strolled into the Sudder Bazaar, Kurrachee, about an hour after gun-fire on the night of the 25th ultimo having with him his rifle and a few rounds of ball ammunition. He visited a few tinsmiths' shops inquiring after a certain Borah whom he said had grossly insulted him. Receiving no satisfactory reply, he threatened to shoot one of the tinsmiths unless a clock was delivered to him, but on being expostulated with, he left and proceeded to another tinsmith's shop and inquired whether the Borah he was looking for had visited that shop. The tinsmith who was leaning against his door stated he knew nothing about the Borah, upon which the sepoy pointing his rifle towards the tinsmith discharged it, the bullet lodging in a rafter about eighteen inches over the man's head. The lucky tinsmith raised an alarm, but the sepoy decamped and cannot be identified.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Abdool Hoosain Ebrahim, a servant recently in the employ of Cassum Khan Nowroze Khan, a dealer in horses, living at Temkur Mohla, was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold watch and chain, several silver ornaments, and sundry other articles of the collective value of Rs. 221-8, the property of his master. The accused was a few days ago discharged from the complainant's service, and there was a balance of Rs. 2-4-0, as wages, dues to him. On the 3rd instant, the complainant missed the property in question, and suspected the accused, as he had access to the box in which the property was kept. The matter was reported to the police, and the accused on being arrested, a silver chain belonging to the complainant was found on his person. Subsequently he made certain statements, and the remainder of the stolen property was recovered from an Arab residing at Grant Road, with whom the accused had lodged it for safe custody. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Monday night at about a quarter past 11 o'clock in a buffalo stable situated in Parikhaa lane, belonging to one Gunput Amajee, which was at the time occupied by thirteen buffaloes belonging to the owner of the stable, and thirteen buffaloes belonging to one of his tenants, named Crishna. The fire spread rapidly and consumed the whole of the stable within a short time. There was scarcely time to release all the buffaloes that were fastened there, two of them belonging to Gunput and eight belonging to Crishna were hurt to death, and eight others were more or less injured by the flames. On the alarm being raised, the Byculla steam fine engine repaired to the scene, and with a good supply of water the fire was completely extinguished in an hour's time. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Smith, superintendent, and other police officers, and the chief turncock and his staff were present. The other steam fire engines from the several Fire Brigade stations also arrived at the scene of the fire, but were not used. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is attributed to the careless use of a naked oil lamp that was said to have been burning in the stable. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

CRICKET.

WILSON COLLEGE vs. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE above match was played on Saturday, near the Gymkhana ground. The following are the scores:—

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE C. C.

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.
M. E. Pavdi, b Billimoria	19	Run out	12
D. R. Gazdar, b Billimoria	0	b Billimoria	0
Chitts, c Dotiwalla, b Billimoria	6	b Billimoria	2
R. D. Cooper, not out	24	not out	13
S. E. Dubash, b Daboo	6	c Dubash, b Daboo	1
K. M. Gimi, b Billimoria	6	not out	5
H. B. Masani, b Billimoria	0	b Daboo	13
B. Netcher, b Dubash	4		
K. E. Mody, b Dubash	3		
A. De Cunha, b Billimoria	1		
D. H. Cobla, b Billimoria	0		
F. Netcher, st Panttaki, b Dubash	3		
Extras—Byes, 2	2	Leg—Bye, 1	1
Total	74	Total	47

THE WILSON COLLEGE.

N. P. Panthaki, st Chitts, b Cooper	1
H. Billimoria, c Pavdi, b Netcher	28
S. K. Bennet, b Pavdi	6
R. D. Ayrton, b Pavdi	2
D. M. Daboo, c Netcher, b Cooper	10
F. M. Dadina, b Pavdi	12
K. D. Dotiwalla, b Pavdi	2
D. F. Dubash, b Pavdi	34
S. Kirtikar, c A. De Cunha, b Cooper	10
P. Mehta, c Pavdi, b Cooper	0
Naik, c Cooper, b Cooper	3
A. N. Mehta, not out	1
Extras.—Byes, 11	11
Total	127

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 46, Farringdon Road, London.

THE PLEADER'S EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The result of the High Court and the District Court Pleaders' Examination is just out, and I am surprised to hear that only ten came out successfully out of a total of 216 candidates. All these are already pleaders, and so their passing avails them nothing, and the result therefore may be said to be "nil" this year. The number of candidates that passed last year is exactly four times the number this year, forty having passed out of about one hundred and ninety candidates. The Civil Procedure paper betokened a want of experience on the part of the new examiner. He gave fifteen long questions to be answered in three hours, and in assigning marks he was very frugal. It is physically impossible for any candidate, however well he might master his text-books, or however fast a writer he might be, to answer within the allotted time all the questions. I am told (and I feel inclined to believe it) that the best of the candidates had to leave three or more questions unanswered. The Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges would be doing a great boon to the unfortunate candidates if they appointed only experienced examiners The necessity of appointing experienced examiners will be apparent if we compare this paper with the Civil Procedure paper of 1883 set by Mr. Justice Pinhey, of 1884 by Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and of 1885 by Mr. Khunderao. The Criminal Procedure paper was also a little faulty, as it contained two questions bearing on the optium, gambling and other minor acts. With unreasonable questions like these, it is no wonder that there should be such poor results. We cannot see why the Hon'ble Judges overlook this state of things. Last year a series of articles appeared in the columns of your paper. But it was very strange that the candidates took no hint from them. Let us hope to see this year the candidates not indulging the same state of torpor It is high time for the candidates to represent their grievances to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court, who, I doubt not, will take the matter into their kind consideration and remedy the evil forthwith.

Bombay, April 6. C. M. C.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The result of the Pleaders' Examination was declared last week. Only 10 out of 210 have come out successful, one being in the Higher Standard and the remaining 9 in the Lower Standard. These 9 are already passed vakeels. From this it becomes clear that not only not one single new candidate has been able to pass in the Lower Standard, but many already passed vakeels who appeared for the Higher Standard have been plucked even in the Lower Standard, which they had once passed. Such a result is a great discouragement to the candidates. Cannot the Honourable Chief Judge and Judges of the High Court enquire into this and find out the cause? This year these examiners have gone to extremes. This is all because the questions drawn by them are not brought before the Committee of Examiners, as is done in the University, to see whether they are appropriate to the standard. There is again no proper selection of examiners. The very question papers of this year's examination will suffice to show whether the selection was a proper one. It is quite certain that no one, after comparing the length and nature of the question paper in the Civil Procedure Code set this year with those of the previous years, will deny that the author of the questions drawn this year has not the least knowledge of the Examination Standard. Last year's question paper was a testing of the standard drawn. But this year we have the reverse of it. The other Examiners, too, have not spared pains to help their co-examiner in shortening the number of passed candidates.

Girgaum, April 6. A STUDENT.

FEMALE MEDICAL QUALIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those interested in female medical education will be pleased to see the letter to your leading London contemporary, the *Times*, stating that the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow have decided to admit women to their examinations for their respective licences to practise medicine and surgery, and midwifery. The writer of the letter is Dorothea Sophia Brake, who is practising in Edinburgh. I feel the more interested in her because she took out her vaccination course and midwifery cases under me during the time I was resident Physician-Accoucheur at the Royal Maternity in Edinburgh. She had, I know, great difficulties to encounter, and she had not a very pleasant time of it at the hands of the medical students at Edinburgh, and medical students there can kick up a nice voice before the Professor enters, and not infrequently after, and then they make him repeat what they could not catch distinctly to enter in their note-books, or to write on the board the spelling of technical terms, or explain, for when on one side of the room cannot understand; this they achieve by rubbing and stamping the wooden floor with their feet or knocking on the boards with their sticks. Parodies of songs used to be sung in chorus, coupling the name of this lady-in-question and Brown, as "the love." &c., and other popular airs of the time used to be sung in the class-rooms; and some of the gentlemen students used to come in robed like women—all done to annoy Miss Jex-Blake! But she withstood all this; had to pay a fine for libel, which was in that she stated that a young graduate (class assistant to a Professor) was drunk. There was not much love lost between her and the male students and professors, I believe went so far as to have a law-suit against the University; this was in the year 1872, when she instituted proceedings with the object of compelling it to grant degrees to women, which the University was opposed to do. In this suit the Senatus Academicus came out successful. The University does not grant degrees of any kind to women. They, however, grant "University Certificates in Arts" to the fair intellectual labourers, which is the nearest approach to a degree attainable by them. The other licensing bodies there above-named would not also let her qualify. So she had to repair to Dublin and take the Licence of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, which she took in 1877, and the other licences she took since as the University of Berne in the same year. A couple of years back I chanced to see her inside her "pill-box," and I learnt from a physician who was with me at the time, that she had a good practice. Now the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland absolutely women to the examination for their licence, and I believe for the Fellowship also. Several ladies have graduated in Medicine at the University of London, and Miss Helen Pridcaux, M. B., deceased lately, would, had she survived, have proved to be such a brilliant example, that a memorial is being raised for her, subscribed to among others, including lady doctors, by the leaders in the profession in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. On the Continent I have noticed lady students attending medical classes of the University in the same classes with males, and diligently taking notes and copying diagrams, &c.; they are also to be seen at the clinicques, generally close to either the physicians or surgeons or their *Internes*, and a stranger might take them for sisters but for the costume.—I am, &c.,

JOHN LUCAS, M.D.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, George R. Davidson, a European, was placed before Mr. Ryan on a charge of theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 2,000, belonging to Mrs. Rosina O'Brien, of Abell, Klaer and Oiman's Circus. Mrs. O'Brien had obtained a warrant for the apprehension of Davidson on an information she filed. She stated that about two months ago she was in Delhi, where she was performing with an Indian Circus. She left for Calcutta *en route* to Madras to join the Company she is at present performing with. Before leaving Agra, as she was in a hurry, she asked the accused to send on her trunks to Calcutta after her by a goods train. She saw nothing more of the trunks till she was about to leave Madras for this city. The appearance of the locks of the trunks aroused her suspicions, and she consequently got them opened in the presence of her husband and her servant. A Japanese box was missed from one of them, and it contained jewellery of the value of Rs. 2,000. Information was given to the police there, which resulted in finding some of the jewels having been sold here. Davidson was arrested at Bandiqui and brought on to Bombay with some of the jewels alleged to have been stolen in his possession. He was remanded to jail.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1886.

8-30 p.m.—Exposition of the Events of the Holy Week. Subject—The Judgment of Jerusalem.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
6 p.m.—Short Service and Address.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship Knight of St. George in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·794
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·3
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	62
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·3
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, E, NW, W.N.W., N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	253

* From midnight to midnight.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

AT the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper decided a case in which Muncherjee Sorabjee Daroowalla was charged for not having complied with a notice to remove a gallery projected without the Municipal Commissioner's permission over a street from a house in Chandanwady, contrary to section 196 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. The facts of the case are fully set forth in the following decision given by his Worship. Mr. Crawford appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Vickajee, instructed by Mr. Skipsey, for the defendant. Mr. Cooper said. In this case the defendant in the month of September last erected a gallery over a passage about six feet wide connecting his two houses which abutted on each side of the passage. The gallery was about 13 feet above the level of the passage. The defendant is charged by the Municipal Commissioner with not removing within fourteen days after notice in writing such gallery being a projection overhanging a street within the meaning of section 196 of the Municipal Acts. The first question to decide is, whether such a passage is a street within the meaning of that section. In the Interpretation clauses, section 2 of the Municipal Acts, the word "street" shall mean "any way, highway, road, street, square, lane, passage, gully or land, whether a thoroughfare or not over which the public have a right of passage or access or shall have during a period of 20 years passed or had access without interruption, and also the roadway and footway over any bridge or causeway in the city," street therefore means any passage over which the public shall have a right of access. From the evidence it appears that some time previous to the year 1854 a Fazandari cart, situate at Sonapore, and called Chundanwady Dakha Ropa, had been divided into sites for erecting huts or buildings on, and a passage had been left between the different sites for the convenience of the tenants owning or occupying those sites and by all persons requiring to go to the houses and buildings erected on them. The passage over which the gallery is erected is a part of one of these passages, and about 15 years ago it communicated with other buildings abutting on it. It is a blind passage which itself leads from another passage now called Chundanwady main street or lane. (After referring to the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, who all stated that the passage was a public one, and used by all who visited the cart, his Worship continued): The only evidence put in by the defendant was certain correspondence which showed certain negociations had been carried on by him with Pandurang Krisnaji, the boy of the late Fazandar of the cart and his brothers for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the erection of the gallery, but no definite arrangements had been come to, or consent given. Lord Ellenborough in the case of Rex *vs.* Lloyd in 1st Campbell Report, page 262, says, "If the owner of the soil throws open a pass-age and neither marks by any visible distinction that he means to preserve all his rights over it, nor excludes persons from passing through it by positive prohibition, he shall be presumed to have dedicated it to the public." In the foot-note to the case of the Trustees of the British Museum *vs.* Finnis in 5th Vol. Carrington (Payne) Reports, 466, it is stated, referring to the case mentioned, "Lord Ellenborough appears to have been of opinion that it was not necessary that a way should be a thoroughfare." In the case of the Trustees of Rugby Charity *vs* Merryweather, reported in the 11th Vol. East's Reports, page 376, Lord Kenyon said, "that the public at large having the free use of a way for 5 or 6 years had been held a sufficient time to presume a dedication of it to the public, and that the fact of its not being a thoroughfare made no difference." Even supposing the passages in this cart were left originally for the convenience of the owners or occupiers of the huts and buildings erected on the sites in the cart, and there is no evidence to prove that the then owner of the soil reserved any of his rights over the passages or ever excluded any person from having access to them. The evidence of one of the present owners of the soil is that he has always considered the passage as a public one. From the evidence of the other witnesses it appears that for the last fifteen days, if not longer, every one had access to this passage. The passage is part of, and connected with, the other passages in the cart, and from another which is known as a thoroughfare called Chandanwady main street. This portion of one of the passages clearly appears to have been dedicated to the use of the public. Can a difference be drawn between this passage and the other of which it is an offspring? There is but one reasonable conclusion, that the owners of the soil have consented to the public use of the passage in such a manner as shows their intention of dedicating it to the public. The gallery is erected over this therefore a street within the meaning of section 196 of the Act. The gallery is erected over this street and shuts out the light and air from the street, and overhangs it. Due notice had been given to the defendant to remove the gallery, and the defendant has neglected to obey that notice and remove such gallery. The defendant is fined Rs. 50. I make an order for the complainant's costs.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE NORTH.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the hearing of the case of Minguel Francisco de Souza *vs.* Estanislaus F. V. de Souza was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hormusjee, and Messrs. Apparao and Vaman, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendant.

Antonio Caetano Fernandez, vicar of Versova, was further cross-examined. He said: I did not send the interdict itself, but only a notice about it. For three Sundays, I performed service. The masses were always said. Whenever the plaintiff was not present, the masses were said. I did not want a local interdict to be published. I swear it. I now remember that I did write to have the whole parish interdicted. My memory is not very happy. For four months after the interdict, I said mass, not since then: I cannot remember when I last said mass.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham.—When the plaintiff asked me about his wife's confession, I did not answer him, because I could not say anything about the confessional. There was no occasion to say anything him that I did not threaten his wife, in the confessional. I did not tell him, because a priest is bound to keep the secrets of the confessional. I could not say, because of the confessional, we don't threaten anybody. I did not intentionally refrain from saying so. When I said that I sent notices of the interdict to the other churches, I meant that I informed them by letters. In those letters I simply said that the plaintiff was interdicted. When a man is interdicted, the interdict applies to him in respect of all churches. I sent the notices by order of the Vicar-General.

Joseph Lawrence Fernandez, examined by Mr. Latham, said he was a widower and lived at Versova. He remembered the daughter of his wife's sister dying about two years ago. The burial fees were paid to the vicar on the day of the child's death. After the fees were paid, the plaintiff and another man came to the house of the deceased child, and on their asking witness, he told them that he had paid the moneys to the priest. They told him that he should give him their fees, and to the priest his fees. Witness told them to get their fees from the priest. Then these people said that they would not allow the dead body to be buried. The child was buried the next day, because the relations of the child could not come up from the villages. On going to the church, they found the grave filled up. Witness went back to the house and brought a spade, with which he removed the earth. A large quantity of earth was thrown in. Before this occasion, five persons had died in his house, and he had paid moneys to the priest. Witness did not know whether the *fatiriqueiro* always received his fees.

Some other evidence was called as to the silver cross having been snatched away by the plaintiff.

Domingo de Lima, a gardener, remembered being in the Versova church on a Sunday when there was a dispute between the plaintiff and the priest. The next day witness made a depo-ition before the Vicar General. Witness was present at the mass that morning. After the mass was over, witness went with the priest to the parochial hall. The priest had closed the door. The plaintiff came up and demanded that the door should be opened. He was accompanied by other persons. Plaintiff said "Who took away my lime?" The priest said he did not know. Plaintiff said his cook had taken it. The cook was sent for, and said he took the lime for the purpose of filling up a hole near the church. The plaintiff, addressing the priest, said "What business had you to take my lime? I may take criminal proceedings against you." He then uttered some indecent words to the priest. The latter said nothing and was about to go into the church with a book. Plaintiff went after him, seized hold of his right arm, and told him to stop. He said "What did you ask my wife at the confessional? Who are you? Are you a priest? You are a cook. You are a Goanese." Plaintiff was very much excited, and was striking the palm of one hand upon that of the other. He required the priest to give him an answer, and he struck three or four times upon a table with a book he had in his hand. He then took up a stick and struck it upon the table. He said to the priest "You havethe priest's clothes upon you, or I would have shown you." While the service was going on in the church, the plaintiff sat on a bench and said "Whom are you addressing? These things ought to be said to a woman." (A laugh) He was doing this sort of thing every Sunday. On the occasion of the death of a child, plaintiff snatched away the cross from the hands of Bastia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran: The conversation between the plaintiff and the priest I have deposed to, was all in Marathi. The plaintiff spoke in English, Portuguese, and Marathi. The ruler with which the plaintiff struck the table was a square ruler.

To the Judge: I don't know if it had been anything else before it was a ruler. It did not look like a part of a chair. I looked for its broken pieces, but could not find them.

Francis Antonio Ferreira, examined by Mr Latham, said that, on the occasion of the discussion about the lime, the plaintiff said to the priest in Marathi, "You are a thief; you are a liar." As the priest was about to go out of the room the plaintiff caught him by the arm, saying "Why did you threaten my wife in the confessional?" The priest said what occurred in the confessional must remain in the confessional. Plaintiff afterwards struck the table in the parochial hall with a book and a ruler. He attended mass for eight or ten Sundays after the interdict. He used to stamp the ground with his feet whilst the priest was preaching. He did not say anything; he made no remark. He used to stamp the ground with his feet and to curl his moustaches in a contemptuous way." (Laughter.)

Cross-examinad: I do not speak or understand Portuguese. All the conversation between the priest and the plaintiff in the parochial hall was in the Marathi language. Plaintiff caught the priest when questioning him about the confessional and shook him by the arm. The stick that plaintiff struck on the table was a square one.

The case for the defendant closed here.

Mr. Farran then replied on the defendant's case. He said he was taken by surprise, as he did not expect that the defendant's case would close so soon as it did; and that therefore the evidence was not fresh in his mind. Looking at the plaint as it stood, the learned counsel submitted the questions for the Court's consideration were whether the defendant maliciously uttered defamatory words of the plaintiff, and whether the latter had sustained injury in consequence thereof. There was one point on which the learned counsel would wish for an expression of his Lordship's opinion, namely, whether the contention of the parishioners that they ought to have the management of their affairs in their own hands was a well-grounded contention.

His Lordship remarked that it was a very wide question. It might have been the practice for the church to delegate to laymen some of its functions, but there was no evidence to show that the church had therefore abandoned its rights.

Mr. Farran said he wished to show that the plaintiff, having been entrusted by the parishioners with the parish funds, honestly believed that he was charged with a trust, and that he honestly resisted the attempts of the priests to take them out of his control. Whatever might be the practice elsewhere, Mr. Farran contended that the canon law could not be introduced into British India. Canon law did not prevail in Goa, and much less could it apply to British subjects in Salsette, where the immemorial practice has been that the parishioners have the management of their own affairs.

His Lordship said he had not the slightest intention of giving a decision on the ecclesiastical aspect of the case.

Mr. Farran referred to a case in Perry's Oriental Cases, remarking that the decision of Sir Erskine Perry in Hartman's case was in favour of the plaintiff's contention that the parishioners had a right to the management of their own affairs.

His Lordship said that his present impression was that the plaintiff was liable to the spiritual part of the punishment that was properly awarded by the ecclesiastical authorities. The interdiction of attendance at church during mass and of sacred burial was, in his Lordship's opinion, spiritual punishment.

Mr. Farran said it was important to fix the exact date on which the interdict was removed. According to the plaintiff, it was removed a day previously. A short time later the parties had come to blows, and the matter went so far as the issue of summonses by the magistrate of Tanna.

At this stage, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

VILLAGE CONSERVANCY AND SANITATION.

THE following Government Resolution has been issued:—

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1886.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council has considered with great care the important suggestions which have been made to him with reference to the increase of guarantees for the preservation of the health of the body of the people not only by the Sanitary Department, but also by those whose district experience entitles them to his best attention. The great advance made in the direction of the improvement of conditions under which this object can be attained entails an immense responsibility on those who are made aware of the precepts of sanitary science. Government cannot, however, lose sight of the fact that the means at their disposal are limited, that a line must be drawn between the exercise of their power and the exercise by the private individual of his own judgment. The fact that the latter probably will in most cases be erroneous does not endow Government with compulsory powers to enlighten the ryot or to oblige him to reconstruct his dwellings in accordance with the theoretical exigencies of sanitary architecture which in almost every instance would exceed his limited means. Taking into account the limited powers of Government and the limited means of the individual, the efforts of Government must be tentative and fall short of the high ideal which naturally commends itself to those who are devoting their lives to the great cause of reducing the evils which flesh is heir to.

Government have determined to grapple with such evils as they believe to be removable or avoidable under the existing conditions of Indian society. In the forefront of the rightful demands the Governor in Council would place the removal of filth. No more legitimate use can be made of Local Funds. The attention of Collectors is often called, and will through this Resolution again be called, to the necessity of deferring expenditure of a less urgent character until this crying want is satisfied.

Limiting village sanitation to what is absolutely necessary and practicable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the following measures should be adopted:—

(1) Daily scavenging by hereditary scavengers, and where they do not exist by paid ones, should be enforced. In places where there are no hereditary scavengers it may be possible to obtain scavenging by giving persons of the scavenging class willing to settle down in the village grants of land as a watan, and to a very limited extent cash allowances might where absolutely requisite be sanctioned.

(2) The 'baluta" of the hereditary scavengers should be recovered as a revenue demand—no longer in the Civil Courts.

(3) It should be prohibited—(*a*) to deposit dirt, or store manure or rubbish, except in places assigned for its reception; (*b*) to relieve nature in places where it would be of detriment to the public health to do so, or in any place where such an act may be forbidden. Suitable places should be set aside for purposes of nature; (*c*) to use water in pool tanks set apart for drinking in any other way, and to defile any watercourses which may communicate with such wells and tanks by washing clothes in them or otherwise rendering the water impure; (*d*) to stall cattle in forbidden places.

(4) Wells should be so constructed as to prevent their pollution.

(5) Prickly pear and other noxious vegetation should be removed.

(6) Hollows, cavities and marshy ground and old wells should be filled in.

(7) Rubbish and debris for which individuals cannot be proved responsible should be removed from the village site.

(8) The village site and vicinity should be drained.

(9) The road-side gutters should be kept clean.

(10) Bodies of Hindus should not be burnt above stream in a river or tank from which drinking water is drawn; the burning ghats for another class should always be below the place from which drinking water is drawn.

(11) No burial grounds should in future be allowed inside the village, and all graves should where circumstances allow be 6 feet deep.

Section 34 of Act VII. of 1867 provides for the removal of prickly pear, or other vegetation, *or of any nuisance*, by means of the labour of the villagers, or, in default of their contributing their labour, at their expense. It is doubtful whether much use has ever been made of this section, but if proper advantage were taken of its provisions it would, as it seems to the Governor in Council, suffice to meet the requirements of the case.

In villages the patels are the representatives of the Central Government, and it is necessary therefore fully to utilize their services even where they may not be as competent and efficient as might be desired. The Governor in Council is not opposed to enlarging or rather defining the powers of the Police Patel under Act VIII. of 1867 and to give a right of summary and cheap appeal from his decisions. It seems to him that the Patel must be made responsible for enforcing by fine the observance of any clearly expressed regulations for his village, and if he is punishabl, for failure, he should be rewarded for efficiency for which the Governor in Council would not decline to sanction a small grant from the public revenue. The regulations Government have in view would be chiefly prohibitions. The Patel would be required by legislation to punish breaches of the general and special sanitary regulations for his village by fine to be recovered as land revenue.

It is necessary to review the question of the emoluments of the village scavengers, the Mahars, Mangs, and other low-castes. It is the wish of Government to increase rather than to reduce the small emoluments. And if they have by custom claims on the villagers for handfuls of grain, &c., which the villagers under modern settlements avoid, these should be secured to them by legislation, and help given to them to recover their dues. They constitute the only scavenging establishment which Government can afford to maintain on a large scale at State cost.

It will be necessary to provide by legislation that the Civil Courts shall have no jurisdiction in regard to claims for customary fees or perquisites made by any hereditary village officer; that such claims shall be investigated by the Collector, or by any Assistant or Deputy Collector or Mamlatdar empowered by him to do so, and that the claim, if allowed, shall be enforced as a revenue demand. But it should be added that the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall not be bound to enforce such demand, if in his opinion the duty attached to the said village office has not been duly performed.

The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to prepare a draft Bill to give effect to the proposals contained in this Resolution and the Bill and the different questions noticed in this Resolution should be carefully considered and reported on in detail by the Commissioners of Divisions in committee at Poona during the coming rainy season in consultation with the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Remembrancer o Legal Affairs.

J. NUGENT, Secretary to Government.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ATTENDANCE AT THE CORPORATION.

THE following return of the attendance of the members at the meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, was submitted to the meeting on Tuesday:—

NAME.	Attendance at Meetings, 1885-86.
Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee	48
Mr Thomas Blaney	47
Mr Pherozsha M Mehta	45
Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee	40
Hon Dadabhai Navroji	39
Mr Mirza Hussein Khan	39
Col G L C Merewether	38
Dr Rastamji N Khery, M D, M R C P (Lond)	38
Mr Nanabhoy B Jeejeebhoy	37
Mr Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy	37
Mr Shivji Dhurmaji	34
Mr J H Duxbury	33
Mr Vandrawandas Purshotamdas	33
Mr Raghunath Narayen Khote	32
Mr P C DeSouza	31
Mr Javerilal U Yajnik	29
Mr Kharsetjee N Seervai	29
Mr Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Khan Bahadur	29
Mr Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval	28
Mr Jamshedjee P Kapadia	28
Captain H Morland	28
Mr Kursandass Vallabdass	27
Mr Jehangir B Murzban	26
Mr Kalkhanro N Kabrejee	26
Mr Gokuldas Jugmohandas	25
Mr Mulji Bhawanidass Barbhaya	25
Mr Tribhowandas Varjeewandas	25
Surgeon-Major G Waters	(18) 24
Mr Damodar T Muljee	23
Mr E R Frederboys	22
Mr Grattan Geary	21
Mr Hurkisondass Narottamdass	21
Deputy Surgeon-General H C Cook	19
Hon Kashinath T Telang	19
Mr D S Kemp	(10) 19
Mr Fazulbhoy Visram	18
Mr Dosabhai Framji	17
Mr P Peterson	17
Mr Venayekrao R Laxmanjee	17
Mr K M Shroff	(9) 16
Lieut-Col A B Portman	(14) 16
Mr G Cotton	14
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C S I	14
Mr Bomanjee Pestonjee Master	13
Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy	(7) 13
Mr E F Underwood	12
Mr Mahomed Husein Hakim	(12) 11
Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee	(13) 11
Mr Anandrao Narayen Vasudev	10
Sir Frank H Souter, Kt, C S I	(15) 10
Mr Rahimtula M Sayani	9
Mr C A Turner	9
Mr J S Alston	(2) 8
Surgeon-Major J Arnott	(3) 8
Mr E B Carroll	8
Mr C Douglas	8
Mr Bhashankar Nanabhai	7
Mr F W Stevens	(16) 7
Mr D Gostling	(6) 6
Mr Joomabhoy Currimjee	4
Hon Rao Saheb Vishvanath N Mandlik	4
Mr J Macfarlane	(11) 3
Mr Shantaram Narayen	3
Mr Roland Blaney	(5) 2
Mr Dinshaw M Petit	2
Mr Jamshedjee Nusserwanjee	(8) 1
Mr J C Aguiar	1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

FROM Reuter's London Financial telegram of yesterday we learn that Sterling Loan had recovered its previous decline of ¼ and was again quoted at 101¼. Government 4 per cent. Paper was unchanged at 72¼; but 4½ had declined ¼, say to 75½. Consols were stationary at 100⅜; but French Rentes were quoted at 109—a decline of ⅛ from Saturday's closing rate. Bar Silver was unchanged. at 46⅝d.

In the General Produce markets we note that Linseed and Rapeseed were both firm, and quotations for Calcutta seed were 3d. per quarter higher. Wheat shows no change.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm all round; sales 12,000 bales, including 600 Surats, of which 2,000 bales were taken on speculation and for export. In Spot prices no change is reported; but Mid-Uplands for April-May were 3-64, and for May to August 1-32 higher. August-September had advanced 1-64. In Surats to arrive Good Fair Comras, Fully Fair clause, May shipment, were done at 3 9-16d.; and Fine Broach, Fully Good clause, for March-April shipment at 4 11-16d. From New York we learn that receipts at U. S. Ports reached the large figure of 10,000 bales against 5,000 bales and 6,000 bales for last year and 1884, respectively. Mid-Uplands have advanced 1-16, say, to 9¼; while Futures show a rise of seven points, being quoted at 9·56.

COTTON.—Our market continues quiet, and we have to report but a small business by shippers in Fine Broach at Rs. 199; Good Bengals at Rs. 154; and in Fine Bengals, Fully Good clause, at Rs. 167; in Bhownuggur we hear of no transactions; sellers are asking as high as Rs. 191 for Fine, Rs. 185 for Fully Good, and Rs. 179 for Good.

WHEAT has continued quiet to-day, Red Delhi is in fair demand, and has been taken for April-May delivery at Rs. 3-9-0 per cwt. There are buyers of Delhi Club No. 1 at Rs. 3-13-3, but sellers are firm at a quarter of an anna higher. *Oil Seeds* also remain very quiet. We hear of a sale of Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed at Rs. 4-11-6 for May delivery.

FREIGHTS.—Ready cargo continue scarce, and the market is dull at our quotations, say :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	,,	13s. 9d.
Open Charter	,,	22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Antwerp	,,	13s. 9d. to 20s.
Marseilles	,,	20s.
Trieste-Venice	,,	22s. 9d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has again been weak, and our quotations, at closing, are 1-32d. lower. The decline, however, has not brought out many bills, and business generally has been dull. Bank Demand was sold early in the day at 1s. 5 15-16d. for the two last mails in April, and at 1s. 5 25-32d. for September. Calcutta rates are reported to be 1-32d. lower. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
France ,,	1·90½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A fair amount of 4 per cent. has been placed at 97½, ready; and a few small lots of the same for the 30th April at 97⅝ at 11-16d. 4½ per cent. are still quoted at 101; but in the absence of business this must be taken as nominal.

SHARES.—The market continues without much noticeable change. A few of the Mills, however, amongst which may be mentioned Clty of Bombay, Indian Manufacturing, Jewraj Balloo, Manecksee Petit, and Queen, show a material improvement on last quotations; while New Great Eastern and Prince of Wales have declined. The Mofusail Company's shares have further advanced to Rs 420. The Colaba Land and Mill Company are quoted Rs. 5 higher to-day; and Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining are another half rupee higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,00 0	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	112
Attred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	750
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	8
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	440
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	795xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	675
City of Bombay Shares	695	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	910xd
Dhuramsey S &W.Co	3,000	2,00	2,000	..	82
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	5	5	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,750	1,75	1,00	..	680
Gordon Mills	2,000	5	5	..	1·5
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,00	1,000	..	885
Hinguzhat Mill Co.	1,200	1,00	1,00	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	50	..	1,000xd
Imp'l Cotton Mills Co.	400	5	1,000	Rs. 48	150
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,00	500	35	1,161
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 30	585
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.	1,31	5	5	14-5-7	40
Jewraj Balloo	1,300	1,0	5	Rs. 25	425
Khandeish	750	1	1,0	..	930
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1 000	1,00	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,0	100	Rs. 5	152
Madras United	500	1 0	1,0 0	Rs. 125	2,690
Maiatuzabai	650	1 0	1,0	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1	1,0	..	1,21[illegible]
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,300
National Spinning	600	1	1,0	..	575
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	1,00	100	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	650	1,000	1,000	..	6·0
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	1,00	..	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	590
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	25	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	60	1 25
Queen Spinning	800	1,0	1,	..	930
Ripon	841	1,0	1,0	Rs. 20	865
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	676	1,00	1,0	Rs. 35	1,200
Soonderdas	650	1,0	1,00	..	740
Southern India	1,500	500	50	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Maratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	..	275
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	..	800
Luxmidas Khimji S. W.Co.	770	1 000	1,000	..	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10	190
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	143
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	1-0	10 2-3p.c	173
Do. New issue.	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	710
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	50	500	15 p.ct.	720
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	—	240
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 8	122
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,175ex
Do. (2nd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	733
Do. (3rd Issue)		62	375	..	..
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	60	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazar	1,50	100	100	..	33
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00	100	100	..	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,0	10	10	Re. 11	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	5	5	25	12½
Karrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	50	20	3	321
Karrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	00	50	20	36 p. c.	200
Kemp & Co. Ltd.	4,00	25	17	Rs. 361	333
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	10	20	..	85
Mechanic Building	200	5	2	33	40
Napier Hotel Co.		100	100	9 p.ct	95xd,
Napier Foundry and Mf. Co.	1,50	10	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	80xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	2	20	..	2
Port Canning Co.	1,00	10	100	3 p. c.	88
Pearse and Co., Ld.	4,0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 16	305
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	00	1,000	Rs. 10	1,675
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	00	Rs. 15	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	Rs. 53	70
Sandy & Co., Ld.	1,	10	10	Rs. 5	1½
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,50	25	2	Re 1	1,160
Thacker & Co. Ld.	2,00	50	50	Rs. 110	23
Tyser & Co. Ld.	2,00	10	100	Rs. 1	200
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	2134
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	..	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	..	4144
G. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	4100	..	..	4151

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	250
Akola Press Co.	35	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	490xd
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	205
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	720
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	1,000	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,425
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	403
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	..	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560½
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	135
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	20	510
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

arker, Lt., Ms. 1st Batn. Rifle Bde., on leave, from Belgaum.
Smith, Major, R. A., from Madras.
Barker, Surg.-Major, Bo. I. M. D., on privilege leave, from Rajkote.

APRIL 5.

Fraser, Major, M. S. C., Pol. Dept., Govt. of India, from furlough, from England.
Flood, Maj.-Gl., Bo. Staff to Command a division, from England.
Hardinge, Lt., Bl. Scots Fus., on duty, from England.
Garnett, Major Bl. Seaforth Highlanders, from England.
Cochran, Major, Ms. 1st Hamp. Regt, from England.
Blamish, Lt.-Gl., Bl. 25th Fus., from England.
Pearson, Major, Bl. R. A., on medical certificate.

APRIL 6.

McCalman, Surg. Bo. M. S., on duty, from Ratnagiri.
Lamb, Major, Bl. R. A., on furlough, from Allahabad.
Mander, Col., Bo. P. W., on duty, from Tour.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 4.

Pollard, Lt., 2nd Gloucester, on duty, from Mhow.
Clerk, Major, Bo. Dy. A. A. Gl., from leave, to Belgaum.

APRIL 5.

Flood, Major, Gl. Bo. Staff, to Poona.
Bowles, Capt. Bo. 2nd E. York., to England.

APRIL 6.

Hawkins, Surg., Bl. I. M. S., to rejoin, to Umballa.
Gordon, Surg., Ms. M. S., to join, to Belgaum.
Garnett, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, to join, to Bareilly.
Phillipps, Lt., Bo. 19th Inf., on privilege leave, to Khandeish.
Garmouth, Maj., Bl. R. A., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

Vol. L. Klayman having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company.

Vol. E. V. D. Rose, C Company, is granted 3 month's leave of absence from this date.

By order.
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	,, 851
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	,, 36-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 70-0 ,, ,,

Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona: 1, East-St. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES.

AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
28, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co, a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIBOE—April 6, at the residence of his father, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Nusserwanjee, the eldest son of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Batliboe, aged 38. Deeply regretted by his friends and relatives. The funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886.

THE death of Mr. E. W. Forster removes from the public life of England one of its worthiest representatives. There was a time when he was numbered amongst the postulants for the leadership of his party, and when his claims to the succession to the Premiership seemed at least as strong as those which Mr. Chamberlain can assert now. But his independence proved a bar to his political success. By inheritance and conviction he was more closely allied to the Nonconforming Liberals than many who have been much more successful in gaining the confidence of that "backbone of the Liberal party." But he was too consistent in his Liberalism to secure the allegiance of all Liberals, and his policy as the author of the Education Act of 1870, with its studious fairness to Churchmen as well as to Dissenters, lost him the favour of a considerable section of politicians with whom his Radicalism would otherwise have brought him into close sympathy. A little later his independence of the Caucus had a corresponding result. It gained for him, it is true, the favour of many Conservatives, but it lost him the votes of the "Machine" politicians who have claimed so large a place in the political life of England. No one has more resolutely opposed the attempt of Latter Day Liberalism to convert the Member of Parliament into a mere delegate of the party organizations. Much of his public life, indeed, was a protest against the unhealthy influences which have crept into the Liberalism of the day, and it is easy now to understand why there was no room for him in Mr. Gladstone's later administration. His failure as Chief Secretary for Ireland was due to circumstances which he was no more able to overrule than any other politician would have been. He went to Ireland with an honest determination to enforce a law to which the bulk of the nation refused allegiance. He applied himself to the task with as earnest a desire to serve Ireland as had actuated him when, in 1848, he went there to administer the funds which the charitable Quakers of England had sent for the relief of the famine-stricken districts. His sympathies were on the side of those who suffered from the prevailing lawlessness, but they were not broad enough to lead him to the conviction that the Irish question was a much wider one than one of securing an obedience to the law. It is to be feared that much less than justice is done in Ireland to the motives which actuated him in his ill-starred efforts to produce peace and contentment in the country. But neither there nor elsewhere should there be any reluctance to acknowledge the honesty of his motives, or the earnestness of his desire to confront the realities of the situation. He might not have given quite the best advice had he lived long enough to take part in the coming debates about Ireland, and the antagonism which Irish politicians have manifested towards him would have reduced his influence. But his voice was the voice of good sense and prudence, and it is an occasion for national regret that it will not be raised in the coming controversy.

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation to draw up a new representation to the Government of India with reference to the Tansa Water Works loan have in one respect a difficult task. The Government, as the Municipal Commissioner pointed out on Monday, have not in their reply to the first representation given a single reason for returning a negative answer to it. The Committee have therefore to make a rejoinder without having anything to answer, and they will be fortunate if in approaching the Government of India a second time they are able to avoid repeating the arguments which were put forward in the earlier representation. This apart, however, their task should be easy, for their case is strong. Nothing, indeed, should be less difficult than to convince the Government by arguments of their own that they are not treating the city fairly in this matter. We do not ask them to help us with a work of experimental utility, but with one the necessity for which has been urged upon the Corporation by the Government themselves, and by authorities whose recommendations the Government has virtually adopted. The annual reports of the Army Sanitary Commission, whatever value may be attached to them by people who know how and where they are compiled, at least gain authority from the covering letter from the Secretary of State which accompanies them, and the Commission have been lavish in their exhortations to the Corporation of Bombay to do what the Corporation have done or are doing, or are only prevented from doing by the reluctance with which help is given them. Our souls are not vexed by anything that so impalpable an authority as the Army Sanitary Commission may say about us. We rather welcome their candid advice when they urge that "nobody could object if Government were to interfere and do the necessary work if the Municipal Corporation is inclined to waste more time." The Government of India have been enabled, by the thoughtfulness of the Municipal Commissioner, to renew their acquaintance with this singular piece of candid counsel. It must have occurred to them on reading it that the present inclination of the Corporation, so far as the construction of new water works is concerned, is not to waste time. If time, indeed, is wasted, the fault will not lie with them, but in a much more exalted quarter. But this contingency is one which we hesitate to contemplate. The Government of India will not long maintain the attitude of an authority desirous of helping on great works of sanitary reform, yet reluctant to aid them by any effort of its own. Governments, like Corporations, have to maintain a reputation for consistency, and they are not beyond reach of the ordinary obligation to observe some sort of harmony between their acts and their professions. More than enough has been said in the past about the obligations of the Municipality of Bombay in relation to water supply and drainage. We are not dealing now with an Army Sanitary Commission, composed of no one knows who, and reporting no one knows why. We are dealing with an authority with whom it lies to say whether or not a scheme of urgent necessity shall be carried out upon terms which will make it a burden or a blessing to the city.

The spirit in which the Government of India have dealt with the city is conspicuously ungracious. We hope that this is only an accident, and that some means will be found for removing the unpleasant impression which the letter refusing the loan has created in the city. The refusal to lend the crore and-a-quarter which will be required for the scheme has not been any the more cheerfully accepted because it is accompanied by a caution to the Government of Bombay to see to it that in the financial measures taken by the Corporation for meeting the demands on account of the loan, octroi duties are not allowed to grow into transit duties. The declared policy of the Government of India in regard to octroi and transit duties was well in view of the Corporation at the time that the scheme of enhanced town duties was adopted, and there is small likelihood that the Government of Bombay, when the measure comes up for examination with a view to legislation, will detect in it any serious occasion for the caution which the Supreme Government have given in regard to it. We should have thought that the refusal to help the city was sufficient for one despatch, and that there was no need for the suggestions by way of supplement that the Corporation should be kept within narrow lines in the measures that they had adopted for helping themselves. It is not unreasonable to hope that the mood in which this despatch of the Supreme Government was indited has long since passed away, and that the next, whatever it may be, will give less ground for the notion that for the time being the Government were strangely indifferent to the success or failure of the work to which the Corporation has set its hand. The Government may perceive some advantage in removing that suspicion, especially as they can do this upon very easy terms. It is after all a small thing that the city has asked for. The service which they are asked to do will cost them nothing though it may save us much. The Corporation cannot borrow on as good terms as the Supreme Government, and the difference between the two rates of interest would constitute an onerous and an unnecessary burden upon the ratepayers. It may seem an appropriate thing, at a time when the local Governments are being threatened with a curtailment on all hands of the resources placed at their disposal by the Government of India, thus to turn the cold shoulder towards the largest municipality in the Empire. But if such an attitude were persisted in, it would be somewhat bitterly resented wherever the free working of local institutions is regarded as a matter of political importance.

The Corporation will be strengthened in approaching the Government by the knowledge that they are asking only for what after some importunity, has been given to the Port Trusts in Bombay and Calcutta. The claims of a municipality which asks for help in providing water for population which is rapidly overtaking the existing supply are at least not less urgent than those of a Port Trust laudably anxious to extend its docks and provide for the growing requirements of a busy seaport. And the financial responsibility which the Government would take upon itself would not be greater in this case than in the other. The guarantees which the Corporation offer for the loan are, as the Municipal Commissioner said on Monday, such as should satisfy anybody. We must not be surprised if they satisfy the Government of India, who will probably be as content with them as other people as soon as the Government of Bombay have satisfied them as to the propriety of the fiscal measures adopted by the Corporation in December for providing funds for meeting the annual charges on the loan. It is easy enough to find in the general financial situation of India an excuse for keeping aloof from undertakings that are likely to prove burdensome. But the situation would have to be much worse to warrant a refusal to help a scheme of urgent utility like this, for which the Government are once more about to be asked to lend their credit. This would not be economy; it would not be caution. Bombay would resent a second refusal, and the rest of India would find nothing to thank the Government for in having held aloof from an enterprise which could not in any likely circumstances be regarded as pledging the credit of the Indian tax-payer. Doubtless it is part of the policy of the Government to discourage the applications of local bodies to make use of its credit, and "never give way to the first application" may be a settled principle of its policy in these hard times. But if that is so, there is no reason why the second application should not be made with all available strength of pleading, and there is of course so much the more reason for hoping for its success.

THE recent Resolution of the Punjab Government on the affairs of the Punjab University disappoints the hope that Sir Charles Aitchison would overrule the subversive policy introduced by the Education Department some time ago. It virtually endorses the unfair and highly improper policy of appropriating to general culture sums subscribed expressly for the promotion of Oriental learning. This misappropriation was not long since deemed grave enough by Sir Lepel Griffin to warrant his resignation of his fellowship of the University, and we hear that it is not unlikely that other eminent men will find an equally emphatic way of declaring their objection to the course that the University authorities have taken. The pretence that the Oriental department does not pay is inadequate and inappropriate. It was mainly because of the expectation that it would not pay that the leading natives of the Punjab and the North-West subscribed generously for the establishment of the college. Oriental learning is so little capable of being valued in terms of annas and rupees that it is precisely the kind of learning which the State and public benefactors are supposed to be under an obligation to support with all generosity. We have heard in educational controversies at home of the sin of removing the "grasp of the dead hand" from endowments. But here the grasp that is rudely removed is that of the hard, living, and warm hand, not even *in articulo mortis*. The donors to the fund view what is going on with sincere disfavour, and nothing but the high patronage which has been bestowed upon it prevents them from speaking out their mind upon the subject. But the recent management of the Punjab University—as exemplified in the leaking out of the matriculation examination papers—has not been so immaculate that the authorities can hope for immunity from criticism. We prefer, for the moment, to deal rather with the policy than with the morality of the affair. From that lower point of view alone what could be more reprehensible than a course which is discouraging to private generosity and private initiative in the promotion of the higher education? Much may be urged in excuse for the movement for the suppression of Oriental culture to which the Punjab University authorities and the Punjab Government have committed themselves. But it will be no easy matter to reconcile it with the fundamental principles of the Educational policy deliberately adopted by the Government of India.

THE letters with reference to the pleaders' examination which we publish to-day gives expression to a grievance which the superior authorities of the High Court cannot well allow to pass without investigation. Many days before the results of the examination were declared, a correspondent called attention to the severity of the examination to which the candidates had been submitted, and a comparison of the papers of this year with those of 1885 seemed to us to fully bear out the complaint. On the face of it there appears to have been an almost Draconian stringency in a test through which less than five per cent. of the candidates presented were able to pass. The most striking feature in the case is that the presumption of raw incompetence is removed in the case of many candidates for the High Court pleaders' certificate, inasmuch as a large proportion of these had already qualified as vakeels. The Examiners may be able to justify the tests that they imposed upon the candidates, but it will be difficult for them to persuade a man who has qualified as a vakeel that he has been fairly treated in being plucked even for the lower standard by which candidates are passed as District Court pleaders. When two hundred and six out of two hundred and sixteen candidates are plucked—many of them men who have already had some professional experience—it is at least as reasonable to seek for a cause in the severity of the papers as in the stupidity of the candidates. It is not long since some of the questions put in a law examination in Bombay were protested against by two of the three examiners, for the very cogent reason that they themselves could not answer them. Have we here another instance of this eminently undesirable way of raising the standard of professional acquirement? The Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court are to be approached on the subject, and it is not likely that the allegations of injustice which are freely made on behalf of the candidates will be passed over without sufficient enquiry.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 2.

TWENTY-EIGHT of us sat down to dinner together at the Club on Wednesday evening last, and helped each other to entertain Lieutenant-General Sir John Ross, who, as you know, is retiring from the Poona command. The General's health was proposed by Mr. Robertson. As Kirkee and Poona were both fully represented in this recognition of Sir John's hospitality, there can be no mistake about our hearty appreciation of all efforts on the part of our social leaders to carefully and constantly fulfil important parts of the duties imposed upon them by their positions. All Sir John's friends wished him a cordial adieu; while the other residents of Poona, who were not engaged in "speeding the parting guest," set about speculating upon the possible social intentions of the incoming General Commanding, and the probable nominal roll of his aide-de-camp's special friends. Sir John Ross's farewell order was placed in my hands to-day by mistake, and it was eloquently and feelingly worded. Officers of the Divisional and Brigade Staffs, and officers commanding regiments here, either at present or formerly (however short a time in the command, or under whatever circumstances leaving it), find themselves cordially thanked for the manner in which they have always carried out the General's wishes. The last farewell order I saw before this one spoke in express terms of the able administration of their several departments by responsible officers, who humbly tried to carry out the ideas of their General (and even a few others), without being either regimental, brigade, or divisional staff officers. In printing the current Poona farewell order, it is said the printer's devil stupidly left out the General's parallel paragraph thanking the departmental executive here; but whether or no, with staff and regimental officers so zealous, could others, however technically efficient, come to deserve compliments? It is possible to be too exacting, methinks.

Rides and drives about Poona frequently bring us in view of snatches and glimpses of scenery of great beauty. I have several times heard admiring reference to the view from the road opposite St. Mary's Church across the tank to the hills. Where the Wanowrie and Sholapore roads cross, near St. Patrick's Church, some arches and a buttressed bund over a rocky stream, with the aid of some cypress trees and other heavy foliage, make materials for a very telling sketch. The better known landscapes along the river, from the Sungam and the Bund Gardens, hardly need be described, but over all alike has of late stolen the thirsty look which goes with cloudless skies and scantily flowing streams. *Apropos* of which, we are beginning to suffer from the difficulty our dhobies experience about water supply; for our clothes coming home from the wash have a *faute* or black-water smell, which is in marked contrast to the fragrance hanging about a basket of linen coming from an English bleaching lawn. It was my good fortune, some fifteen years ago, to suggest the establishment of a laundry on home principles in an 'Indian station of importance; and the small outlay of a few energetic and enterprising people secured the following results, viz., a handsome percentage upon money invested; the thorough cleansing of white clothing and all washing material, as distinguished from its mere b

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF MR. FORSTER, M. P.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Right Hon'ble W. E. Forster, member for Bradford, is dead.

INTERNATIONAL FLEET IN SUDA BAY.

CANDIA, APRIL 5.

The Russian Squadron, which had gone to Smyrna to revictual, has returned to Suda Bay and joined the International fleet assembled there.

THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 5.

The first sitting of the Conference took place to-day, when the Protocol was signed, which provides for the appointment of Prince Alexander as Governor-General of Roumelia for a term of five years.

THE SUAKIM GARRISON.

SUAKIM, APRIL 5.

The native Indian Contingent here will embark for Bombay during this month, their places being filled by Egyptian troops.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 5

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay on the evening of the 3rd inst.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 5

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, APRIL 5

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Sarats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72⅞
4½ ,, ,,	75¾
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes	100
Bar Silver	46⅝
Chartered Bank Shares	£33-10
Do. Mercantile	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai	£63 ex-dividend.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond Moulmein.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, April 5.

10 p.m.	78·4

TUESDAY, April 6.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	86·6

SENHOR FRANCISCO JOAQUIM FERREIRA DE AMARAL, the Governor-General of Portuguese India, who arrived in Bombay by the last mail steamer, was presented yesterday with addresses of congratulation on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of Goa and of the Portuguese community of Bombay. His Excellency is staying at Watson's Hotel, where a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen waited upon him :—The Portuguese Consul General, Sir Michael De Quadros, Dr. Da Gama, Dr L. P. Rosario and Mr. Mousinho Soares. The addresses were written in Portuguese, and His Excellency gave a suitable reply in the same language. Many members of the Portuguese and Goanese communities of the city called upon the Governor-General in the course of the day.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. P. PEACOCK officiates as Resident in the Western States, Rajputana, during the absence on furlough of Colonel P. W. Powlett.

SURGEON-MAJOR E LAWRIE, Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, is about to take three months' leave.

THE appointment of Colonel J. C. Berkeley as Resident at Baroda is gazetted.

SIR STUART BAYLEY and Mr. Ilbert recently visited Aurangabad, where they were the guests of the Talukdar.

MR. JEWANJI SHAPURJI, First Talukdar at Aurungabad, is still under suspension on account of the Seikh *emeute*. A court of inquiry is to be held shortly. The Seikhs will be represented by a Bombay barrister.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Nandgaon, G. I. P. Railway, and Aurungabad will be opened in May next. The line is rapidly progressing.

THE Viceregal party has had a good day's sport at Chukia, the bag including eight sambhur, two cheetul, and two black-buck. In addition to his other engagements, the Viceroy has expressed a wish to visit the works of the new railway bridge over the Ganges, which will link the East Indian with the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and he was to devote a portion of yesterday morning to this inspection.

CONTINUING his inspection of the North-Western frontier, Sir Frederick Roberts arrived at Uzhadaraghs on the 2nd instant, having ridden from Hurnai, a distance of 32 miles. It is hoped that the first train will be run into Hurnai in about six weeks' time, and very rapid progress should then be made in laying the rails to Sharigh, up to which village the bridges, cuttings, and embankments are almost completed. "His Excellency," says a correspondent, "has been struck with the peaceful aspect of the country through which he has passed. The inhabitants about here seem to be as thoroughly domesticated as even Sir Robert Sandeman could wish, although a very gentle scratch would doubtless discover the Pathan." The Chief arrived at the Kach on the 3rd instant. His Excellency dismounted at the fort entrance and walked through the gorge for 2½ miles, 1½ of which is tunnelled through the hard rock. The piers which will support the 150-foot girder over the chasm of the Rift are already almost completed, and it was strange to see a work engaging 4,000 coolies proceeding so successfully and actively in the midst of the wilderness. Sir Frederick is said to be much bronzed by his exposure to the sun, and looks as though his long rides had agreed with him.

TRADE in the Upper Irrawaddy River is rapidly reviving, especially that between Burma and China. A telegram from Bhamo, dated the 26th ult., says :—"A Chinese caravan of nearly 500 animals is here taking cotton and other commodities for China. The traders brought nothing from China. There is also a large Shan caravan taking salt. The annual Bhamo Fair is now being held, the first in three years. Many Shans and Ka-Chins and Chinese, but only a few Burmans, are attending. There is a marked revival of trade in Bhamo and a better feeling among the different races."

INCENDIARY fires are reported to have broken out in Mandalay, causing great destruction of houses and property. Such houses as have been burnt down within the walls, as distinct from the suburbs, are not to be rebuilt. The local trade is said to be improving. The only disquieting news from Mandalay is that the Chindwin district is still disturbed, and such Europeans as have remained at their posts are anxiously awaiting the arrival of troops.

THE whole of the Mogoung expedition, with Major Cooke, Political Officer, have returned to Bhamo. The Chinese dacoits have entirely disappeared and the Upper Irrawaddy Valley is now quiet. The Woontho Tsaubwa is said to be receiving some reinforcements from the Mogoung district, and to be showing much hostility to the English occupation.

THE *Pioneer* learns by telegraph from Mandalay that the Court of Inquiry into Colonel Hooper's case concluded its work on Thursday. Colonel Lowndes, head of the Burma Police, was president, and Colonel Bell-Kingsley, commanding the Hampshire Regiment, and Major Dale, of the 1st Madras Pioneers, were the members. Mr. Moylan, correspondent of the *Times*, was examined fully. The Court is not required to express any opinion but merely to collect evidence and send the record to the Commander-in-Chief, who will forward it with his opinion to the Viceroy. If the evidence does not seem sufficient to warrant the holding of a court-martial, the matter will be allowed to drop, so far as the military authorities are concerned.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Legal Remembrancer will be held at Poona during the rainy season to prepare a bill dealing with village conservancy and sanitation.

ONE of the most interesting works on the Bengal Nagpore Railway, we learn from the *Indian Engineer*, will be the tunnel at Urodah on the 226th mile from Belaspore and the 139th from Sitarampore; the ridge which the tunnel will pierce is that dividing the drainage areas of the Brahmini and Subanrekha rivers, and connecting the Saranda and Lohardugga plateaus. It is described as somewhat high and abrupt, and impossible to turn. The tunnel will be 2,300 feet long, with a sectional area of 56,750 feet. The estimated cost is nearly 4 lakhs of rupees, or over Rs. 171 per foot run, being equivalent to a cutting 65 feet deep for a double line. This work only yields in importance to three undertakings on the line when judged by the item of cost, these being, in order of magnitude, the Brahmini, Eib, and Damuda bridges. This last will be a gigantic structure, spanning a water-way of nearly half-a-mile in width, and providing for a flood discharge of nearly 600,000 cubic feet per second. It is expected to cost something like 13 lakhs of rupees.

THE Nizam-ul-Mulk, son of the Ruler of Chitore, has left Calcutta and makes a short tour in Upper India, before returning home. It is said that he was much struck at Calcutta on finding that the sea was really salt, as he had always regarded that fact as a traveller's tale.

THE much-discussed novel of the late Colonel Burnaby is at the present moment being transcribed by his private secretary, and negotiations with an eminent firm of publishers for its immediate publication are now on the point of being concluded. The statement which has lately gone the round of the press to the effect that the manuscript of the book being so illegible that ultimate publication was out of the question is therefore totally without foundation.

MR J. ANNAN BRYCE, in the course of a paper on Burma recently read before the Royal Colonial Institute, made the following reference to the forests of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation :—"These Upper Burma forests have been mainly opened by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, the Indian Company—of which I would say more had I not been myself connected with it. This Company began its operations more than twenty-five years ago, and has gradually, as it extended its operations by taking fresh forest leases from the King, created for him from nothing a very large income in royalties, which is at this moment one of the most important items in the revenue of the country. Induced by its success, others have of late years competed for the renewal of its leases, and themselves taken leases of other extensive forest tracts, which they are now working. It is therefore not true, as has been said, that the Corporation has a monopoly. In my view, its enterprise in opening up regions where no European had previously penetrated, and, by the employment of thousands of workmen, pouring large sums of money into them, has been nothing but a benefit to the country."

THERE is another Mr. Arch in political life. The Roumanian Parliament has lately received a large accession of new members, and amongst them not the least remarkable is one who, if the Vienna *New Free Press* may be believed, rejoices in the name of Joseph Arch of Goritza. Till the age of twenty the future senator was a shepherd and had never learned to read or write. One day there was an attack on the castle of his master; but the mob of peasants were repulsed by the lord at the head of his armed household, and several of the rioters were committed for trial. In court Joseph Arch was summoned as a witness, and the illiterate boor astonished every one by breaking into an impassioned description of the wrongs and miseries of the wretched labourers. From that day he became famous, friends came forward to defray the expense of his education, and in a short time he was known everywhere as a most successful political orator. Candidates for election vied with one another to secure his support, his influence with the peasantry was unbounded, and when at length he was persuaded to become a candidate himself he was elected by acclamation deputy for his native district. He has even advanced so far in his upward career that he has lately married a lady of noble family and large fortune.

IT is well known that Dr. Schliemann secured the Turkish Government's firman empowering him to carry on his excavations on the condition that two-thirds of the finds should go to Turkey and only one third be kept by himself. Schliemann has informed an interviewer who waited on him in Berlin during his recent visit that he has repurchased Turkey's share, and has made the Berlin Museum a present of all his acquisitions. "Everything has arrived in Athens already. Five artists are engaged putting things together, and when I have revised their work it will be shipped to Berlin." "Not only the lion's share of my finds will go to Berlin," he remarked, in conversation, "but the whole, up to the last stone. What I have reserved in Athens is made over by testament to Germany. Nothing will go to London or Paris. Berlin is to have all. When I die everything will come here." In Orchomenus Dr. Schliemann has lately laid bare the ceiling of a room worked in stone, and showing a beautiful design. He could tell his interviewer little of fresh plans. "I need rest, and nothing but rest. The work on the books and the anxiety over the excavations have brought me terribly down. A year and a half ago Dr. Thompson, of London, sentenced me to death when he had examined me. So far, however, I have given him the lie. But I must spare myself, or he will prove himself right sooner than my family would like." It may be added that Dr. Schliemann has just purchased a beautiful house in Berlin, for which he is said to have paid 600,000 marks. Already an honorary citizen of Berlin he intends to become a resident of the city. During his recent visit he had audiences of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Crown Prince.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. FITZGERALD, Commanding the Detachment 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will, on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, be posted to the 1st Battalion, serving in England.

MAJOR A. W. FERRIER, I Battery 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, having exchanged into the P Battery 1st Brigade, St. Thomas's Mount, has been ordered to India to join.

MAJOR T. HARRIS, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Western District, has been granted 60 days' leave to Coonoor.

A SQUAD of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin, Fusiliers, composed of one officer and 11 non-commissioned officers, has been ordered to go through a course of great gun drill at Poona.

THE depôt of the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which has been stationed at Bangalore during the period the battalion was serving in Beluchistan, has joined head-quarters at Poona.

COLONEL A. H. E. CAMPBELL, Madras Cavalry Commanding Resident's escort at Hyderabad, who has held this appointment since December 1867, is about to retire from the army, to enter H. H. the Nizam's service. Colonel Campbell entered the army on 20th March 1854.

THE Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, has notified in orders that the reduced rates of subsistence allowance of one anna and eight pies a day allowed to native recruits on enlistment will be discontinued, and that pay and half batta, *i.e.*, Rs. 7 per mensem, will be allowed in future to all recruits enlisted at regimental head-quarters from date of enlistment.

INTIMATION has been received from the Horse Guards that the following Artillery officers lately commissioned, have been posted to the batteries against their names :—

T. A. Tancred,	R Battery	1st Brigade.	
O. K. Tancock,	,, 3rd	,,	
G. O. S. Prinsle No. 4	,, 1st	,,	Welsh.
A. L. Tullock,	,, 8	,, 1st	,, London.
F. Aitkenhead,	,, 6	,, 1st	,, Southern.

MAJOR W. A. YULE, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, has been granted 90 days' privilege leave.

LIEUTENANTS W. R. TAYLOR and R. S. F. Walker A Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, have been granted leave to Ceylon.

CAPTAIN J. A. STRACHAN, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been granted 90 days' leave to Yokohama.

COLONEL J. O. MAYNE, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, has been permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT E. S. BURKE, Wing Officer 15th Madras Infantry, has been allowed to proceed to England to appear before a medical board.

LIEUTENANT G. F. BEVILLE, Wing Officer 33rd Madras Infantry, has been directed to join the 1st Punjab Infantry as officiating Wing Officer.

LIEUTENANT A. H. THURBURN, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, having exchanged into the 1st Battalion, has been ordered to proceed to England at his own expense.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the establishment, from the 1st April, of a first-class Gymnasium at Secunderabad, and the employment of a Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor and an Assistant Instructor in Gymnastics, the General Officer Commanding has directed that the regimental infantry instructors at Secunderabad shall be attached to the Gymnasium for general duty; that each class shall consist of not more than 12 non-commissioned officers, and of such officers as may be selected and can be spared by their commanding officers; that the course of instruction shall commence on the 1st July, and shall last for six or eight months, and that the pupils will be examined periodically, such as show no signs of improvement being immediately relegated to regimental duty.

A FIRST RESPONSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The defendant's counsel in the Hindu marriage case are not likely to make a fortune out of it. But if friends of the cause are advised to start a fund in Miss Rakhmibai's favour, I shall be glad to contribute Rs. 150 from a present to me made the other day by an elder brother.—Yours, &c.,

April 6. B. M. MALABARI.

RAILWAY TERMINAL CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel thankful if any of your readers would kindly inform me as to what is meant by "terminal charges" on the railway. A consignment of goods sent by rail is, in addition to the conveyance charges, subject also to terminal charges at both the forwarding and receiving stations. As far as I can make out these are practically hamallage charges, and would be fair and equitable if levied when labour is supplied by the Railway Company; but in cases where the consignees undertake to perform the work of loading and unloading their goods, it is not easy to see on what principle these charges are still maintained and levied, as the Railway Company are put to no extra trouble or risk. Perhaps the Railway Company will be best able to enlighten me on this point. Until then, I, in common with a number of traders, consignees and agents concerned in the issue, will anxiously look forward for a reply.—Yours, &c.

April 6. A.

DEATH OF MR. W. E. FORSTER, M.P.

REUTER announces the death of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. for Bradford. Mr. Forster was the only son of the late William Forster (who was for more than half a century a minister of the Society of Friends, and who died when engaged on an anti-slavery mission in Tennessee), by Anna, sister of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the first baronet. He was born at Bradpole, Dorsetshire, July 11, 1818; received his education at the Friends' School, Tottenham; and became a worsted manufacturer at Bradford. In 1846-47 he visited some of the distressed districts in Ireland, and distributed a Famine Relief Fund which had been raised by the Quakers. At the general election of April, 1859, he came forward in the Liberal interest as a candidate for the representation of Leeds, but was defeated, the numbers being :—Edward Baines (L.), 2,343; George S. Beecroft (C.), 2,302; Forster, 2,280. In February, 1861, at a bye-election, he was returned without opposition for Bradford, which he has continued to represent down to the present time. At the general election of July, 1865, he was re-elected without opposition, and at the general election of November, 1868, he was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being :—Forster, 9,468; H. W. Ripley (L.), 9,347; Edward Miall (L.), 8,768. Mr. Forster was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Russell's administration, from November, 1865, till July, 1866, and was Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from December, 1868, to February, 1874. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1868, and admitted a member of the Cabinet in 1870. He displayed remarkable tact and ability in passing through the House of Commons, the Education Bill in 1870, and the Ballot Bill in 1872, though he gave great offence to the Nonconformists by his advocacy of the famous 25th clause. When Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition at the commencement of the year 1875, it seemed probable that Mr. Forster would become the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons; but in a letter dated February 1, he stated that even if the choice of the party fell upon him at the "caucus" which had been summoned to meet at the Reform Club two days prior to the assembling of Parliament, he could not undertake the task of leading the party, "as it appeared to him clear that he should not receive that general support without which he ought not to attempt to fulfil the duties of this most difficult but honourable post." The choice of the party consequently fell on the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Forster was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875. On November 13, 1875, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen by 233 votes against 145 given for Lindsay; and the same University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1876. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland from April, 1880, to May, 1883, during which period he made himself an object of considerable hatred on the part of Land Leaguers. On May 7, it was announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons and by Lord Granville in the House of Lords that Earl Cowper had resigned the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland and that Mr. Forster had left the Cabinet and resigned the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, and that the three imprisoned Members of Parliament, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly were released from Kilmainham. The resignation of the Viceroy and Chief Secretary was prompted by their inability to agree with the Cabinet in their new policy, as foreshadowed in the release of these members. The Government had, in fact, resolved upon a new departure in Ireland, and its initiation was marked by the appointment of the Earl of Spencer as lord-lieutenant and the announcement that Ministers would not ask for a renewal of the Coercion Acts. In the course of a few days, Mr. Michael Davitt was released from Portland Prison on ticket-of-leave. Mr. Forster was succeeded by Lord Frederick Cavendish. Mr. Forster was the author of a narrative of his visit to Ireland, published by Joseph Crosfield in 1847; "William Penn and T. B. Macaulay; being brief observations on the charges made in Mr. Macaulay's History of England against the character of William Penn," 1849; "How we tax India; a Lecture on the Condition of India under British Rule," 1858; and "Speech delivered after laying the memorial stone of the first school built by the Liverpool School Board," 8vo. Lond., 1873. Mr. Forster was magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He married, in 1850, Jane Martha, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., head-master of Rugby school.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Apothecaries Hall Company, Limited, 31, Bartholomew-road, London.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN HYDERABAD.

OPENING OF THE WARANGAL LINE BY THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 3.

THE ceremony performed to-day by His Highness the Nizam proved to be no mere perfunctory observance but one fully commensurate with the importance of an occasion which formally added 87 miles of well-constructed railway to the system already in full working in the Hyderabad State. The privileged guests of the Nizam's Government knew beforehand that a long day's work was before them, for were they not to travel from end to end of the new line, and see with their own eyes the work accomplished by the engineers before assisting in the festivities organised in honour of the important event? So the admirably arranged camp in the Chudderghat Gardens, where visitors from a distance are located, was early astir this morning. It was yet night when we turned out, and the stars were shining overhead when *chota hazari* was disposed of. The sharp drive to the railway station, our carriages horsed by a detachment of the Nizam's artillery, through the charmingly laid-out grounds and the bustling streets soon dispelled any lingering drowsiness. Flags and pennants fluttered from every angle of the white station buildings, the roads converging towards this point were lined with cavalry, and along the platform were drawn up the famous Arab Guard belonging to the Nizam. The departure of the special train was timed for half-past six, and there was therefore no room for delay, and a very lively scene ensued as scores of carriages rapidly deposited their occupants at the decorated entrance, and the high officers of State, the civil and military officials, the nobles of the city, and those especially bidden to the festivities mingled on the platform. His Excellency the Minister and his brother the Nawab Mooneer-ool-Mulk were among the early arrivals. Salar Jung was accompanied by Meer Laikut Ali, A.D.C., Major Gough, Mr. Furdonji Jamsetji, Mr. G. Palmer (Secretary P.W.D.), Mr. Mahdi Hassan (the Chief Justice) and Dr. Yusuff Ali. The Nizam arrived with his escort later on, and in attendance on His Highness were Mr. Syed Hossain Belgrami (Private Secretary), Afsur Jung and Myboob Yar Jung (A.D.C.'s), Ekbal Yar Jung, Dr. Mirza Ali and others. Conspicuous among those prominently connected with the railway scheme were the Sirdar Diler Jung, whose services were warmly eulogised during the day's proceedings, and Mr W. C. Furnivall, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Co. The contingent from Bombay included Messrs. J. Marshall (Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce), J. M. Sleater (Chief Engineer of the Bombay and Baroda Railway), J. R. Duxbury (Traffic Manager), G. Manson (Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust), A. C. Winter, Amir-u-din Tyabjee, C. H. B. Forbes, Camille Got, Shantaram Narayen, Webb and C. J. Kingsley. Indisposition unfortunately prevented the presence of Mr. Cordery, but the Residency was represented by Mr. FitzGerald (First Assistant), Mr. Cornish (Second Assistant), Major Gilchrist (Military Secretary) and Mr. Melvill (A.D.C. to the Resident). In the train, which was in charge of Mr. W. Pendlebury, the Traffic Manager, also were General Gibb, commanding the Subsidiary Force, General McQueen, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, Col. Dobbs, Capt. Clerk, Nawab the Amir-i-Kabir Khoorshed Jah, and his son Zuffer Jung, Messrs. H. B. Molesworth, and C. B. Dunlop (District Engineers), Wobb, Taylor, J. Martin, Schaeffer, F. Benson, J. H. Benson, and H. Bridges (Assistant Engineers), J. Berkeley (Loco. Superintendent), Brough, (Storekeeper), W. Gay (Paymaster), G. F. H. Heenan, Hadson, Stevens, Krohn and N. H. Woods. As the train left the station the salute was fired from the summit of the red hills, an admirable position for a saluting battery, the artillery men and their guns being plainly visible from every carriage. Upon the platform of the Secunderadad station, where a number of officers and ladies joined the party, the Nizam inspected the Volunteers there drawn up as a guard of honour.

Branching off from Trimulgherry, where the old line runs up to the military hospital, the heavily laden train commenced its journey over the line of extension. Altogether eleven stations occur in the course of the eighty-seven miles, and are reached in the following order :—Moula Ali, two miles from the junction; Ghatkaseram, 11½ miles; Bibinagar, 20 miles; Bhowangir 27 miles; Wangapali, 35 miles; Aler, 41 miles; Jangaon, 51 miles; Rughanathpali, 60 miles; Ghanapur, 69 miles; Kazipett Junction, 81 miles; and Warangal at the 87th mile. More than one of these stations bear noted names, and the occupants of the first passenger train running through districts of historic interest had their attention kept actively engaged. Indeed, the districts abound with interest alike for the student of history, the economist and the shikari. Generally speaking the line runs through an undulating country, the monotony of its physical features being here and there relieved by high rocky eminences. The vast expanse of brushwood is broken here and there by rice-fields, these verdant oases indicating the fertility of the soil where irrigation is still practised, and now and again are broad topes of palms, the palmyra and the date predominating. As a rule the villages in the vicinity of the line are not very prominent in the landscape, but at one time the country must have been densely populated. Evidences are discernible on every hand of the ancient prosperity of the people, and their devotion to agriculture is testified by the remains of irrigation works on a huge scale now in ill-repair or in total disuse. In fact the land may be aptly described as containing a perfect network of tanks, for it is everywhere studded with them. The character of the land may be guessed from the ruling gradient of the line, which is 1 in 100. But from the abundance of rock met with steam drills had to be largely used. There are only two bridges of any size. The first of these is at Bibinagar, and is a girder bridge built in twelve spans of 20 feet each, and the second at Aler is shorter by a single span, and is of a similar character, both being about 20 feet in height. The permanent way well deserves its name, for in its construction the newest principles have been adopted, and materials of a perishable nature have been rigidly rejected. It is composed of 66½ inch steel rails, with what are from their peculiar shape known as "peapod" sleepers. These are pressed out of a thin sheet of wrought steel, and their employment on the Warangal Extension, although not the first instance of the steel "peapods" largely replacing the old sleeper in India, is significant of the go-ahead character of those who have had in hand the making of the railroad. In this connection it may be added that the survey was commenced in March 1884, and the first ground was broken in the following January. Major Smith, the inspecting officer, commenced his investigation of the line on the 23rd ult., and completed it two days later. It is understood that his report recording the result of the inspection was of a highly satisfactory character, but the Government certificate has up to the time of writing not yet been forwarded, and until its arrival the line cannot be opened for regular traffic.

Before proceeding to mention the various stations it may be explained that the buildings provided for the working of the traffic are plain but thoroughly substantial and durable structures, ornamentation being strictly subordinated to their utilitarian character. Some 1,600 feet of siding is provided in each instance, but as far as Kazipett is concerned, the future growth of a station which is to be the junction for the railway to the Central Provinces has of course received special consideration. The line will be worked throughout on the block system. As already mentioned at the commencement of the extension comes in view the sacred hill of Moula Ali, crowned by a shrine of such sanctity that the steep sides of the hill are regularly trodden by thousands of Mahomedans, pilgrims from far and near, who for three days in every year assemble at the spot hallowed by the reputed visit of the saint, the imprint of whose foot is said to be still visible upon the rock. The immense fair is concluded with a procession, and the return of the Nizam and his nobles is annually made in State. As the date of the fair is not far distant, we shall not have long to wait to see what effect the increased railway facilities will have upon this institution. This station is only two miles from this junction, and was not originally included in the scheme, but was afterwards added with the special object of accommodating the pilgrim traffic. Moula Ali also derives importance from the presence of the Nizam's Summer Palace, seen from the line as embowered in the foliage of the surrounding gardens and the old race-course. Around Ghatkaseram is a rich country with many tanks, and the village with a population of some ten thousand people lies to the right. On the neighbouring hills are the ruins of old fortifications, a reminder that with all the traces of prosperity life was not all "beer and skittles" with the residents, who here fled at times for refuge from the attacks of marauding Pindarees. The station of Bibinagar has in its vicinity the large village of that name, with a population still more numerous and numbering some 12,000 souls. By far the most picturesque station on the route is that of Bhowangir. A gigantic rock, rising abruptly from the plain, encircled by old fortifications running round its precipitous sides, and in the building of which—so the story goes—the French lent an active hand, and uplifting from its crown the shattered walls of some roofless ruin, Bhowangir would win the heart of any painter. As the train slowed into the gaily decorated station, whereon, as at other stations, a number of the district police were marshalled, guns were slowly fired from the lower part of the fortress, and the white cannon smoke showed in snowy contrast against its sombre background of coal-black stone. The rock stands a Gibraltar of the plains. The science displayed in the laying out of the fortifications, the provision of enormous granaries of sufficient capacity to provision a large garrison, and its armament—which included old guns of French and Dutch manufacture—all bear eloquent testimony to the esteem in which the fort was held in olden days. The ruins on the summit show the remains of a mosque and durbar hall, there are subterranean passages in the rock that would inspire a dozen historical romances, and the whole place is redolent of the spirit which in days gone by prompted the Nizam to place his heir in the safe custody of this stronghold lest the haste of the son to assume the sceptre should prove stronger than the restraints of loyalty and the claims of parental affection. The town of 15,000 people lies round the base of the rock, and a large bund is also situated at its foot. Bhowangir is the head-quarters of the Subahdar Nawab Intaizar Jung, and also the tahsil and police, and the divisional engineer of the P. W. D. The short stay of the train at the station enabled the local officials to wait on the Nizam and present their *nazars* to His Highness. During its progress the line runs for some distance parallel to and in some instances crosses the road to Hamanconda, and the line of telegraph posts built of brick and now dismantled communicating with the old cantonment is also frequently in sight. At Hamanconda, close to Kazipett, is now the seat of a branch of the American Mission, and it will shortly be constituted the head-quarters of the *Suba* of the eastern division.

It was nearly midday when the train left Kazipett junction for the termination of the extension at Warangal, the scorching sun of high noon causing many to look with regret at the interior of the shamiana here constructed for the breakfast to which the train was to return, and at the inviting interior with its groaning boards and glittering glass. With all the prospect of catching a glimpse of the ancient city of Warangal and its wall of earth 27 miles in circumference, it was therefore not altogether with regret that it was announced before the last carriage had well-cleared the junction, that the temporary blocking of the line rendered a return to Kazipett advisable. The pilot engine which had preceded the running of the special train had left the rails two or three miles ahead. Thus the day's ceremony was shorn a little of its projected grandeur, for at Warangal a number of His Highness's troops were mustered, and a dense mass of the people had thronged in from the villages which are all that remain of the ancient capital, in order to give the Nizam the warmest welcome on the unprecedented occasion that brought their ruler into their midst. Returning to the Kazipett station, the saloon containing His Highness was brought to a standstill opposite the entrance to the shamiana and here the Nizam alighted. The long platform was as bright as bunting and gay dresses could make it, and a central object in the decorations was a trophy with the motto "Ways and Means" composed of the pickaxes, shovels, levers and drills used in the construction of the line, and typical of the triumph of mechanical devices over the forces of nature. Just within the shadow cast by the shamiana, His Highness, addressing the throng around him, said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to declare the new State line open as far as Warangal. You have no doubt heard how cheaply the line has been laid. We have just seen how well it has been laid. For the excellence of the work and the rapid and economical way in which it has been done we are indebted to Mr. Furnivall and the excellent engineers under him, among whom are prominent some gentlemen from our own service. (Cheers.) It only remains for us now to hope that the financial success of the line will be equal to the engineering success that we have just witnessed. I hope Mr. Furnivall and his engineers will accept my thanks for the excellent manner in which they have done their work, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for having travelled with me so far to assist me in opening the line. (Cheers.)

Once within the shamiana the guests quickly took their places at the breakfast provided, and satisfied themselves with the abundance of the *menu*, whilst the thirst provoked by a long railway journey was allayed with pleasurably cooling drinks, and champagne iced to perfection. At the conclusion of the breakfast the toast of "The Queen-Empress" was drunk on the proposal of His Highness the Nizam. Then ensued the speech-making.

Mr. Fitzgerald, in the absence of Mr. Cordery, which he was confident all regretted, invited the company to drink the health of His Highness the Nizam. He observed that it was a matter of congratulation to all of them that His Highness had been able that day personally to declare the line open. He took this opportunity of announcing that His Excellency the Viceroy had telegraphed conveying his congratulations on the opening of the line over which they had that day travelled. That line must greatly improve and develop the resources of His Highness's dominions.

His excellency the Minister then rose amid cheers and said :—

Your Highness, Mr. FitzGerald, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been entrusted with a most pleasant and agreeable duty, and that is, with your Highness's permission, to ask those assembled here to drink to the success and prosperity of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company. I will not here attempt to give a detailed account of the manner in which the present company was started, nor of the numerous difficulties that were at different times met in carrying out the scheme, which had for its object the extension of railway communication throughout a great portion of fertile tracts of your Highness's dominions. As is generally known, the credit of the inception of this scheme is due to my late father, who, with a view to open out a portion of your Highness's territories, and to develop its latent resources, strove earnestly to get it accepted by a company, which he proposed should be formed in England. His proposal met with the hearty assistance and support of the British Government, and was ably and loyally carried into effect by Sirdar Diler Jung (cheers), who was entrusted with this important mission. Thus a company was formed, with a capital of four millions of shares and debentures, carrying a guaranteed interest of five per cent. for twenty years. Of this, one per cent. of the interest on the debenture capital of two millions, goes to form a sinking fund, which will hereafter serve to redeem that capital, and the benefit of which will eventually be reaped by your Highness's Government. (Cheers.) This scheme was put into execution a little over two years ago, and as we have just witnessed, this company has not lost much time in fulfilling a part at least of their contract. A section of the line between Secunderabad and Warangal has just been officially opened for traffic by your Highness in person. (Renewed cheers.) Since your accession as the ruler of the first Native State in India, your Highness has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of your subjects, and to-day you have the satisfaction of knowing that had it not been for the incident that has just happened on the line, your Highness would have been the first of a long line of sovereigns to visit the classical town of Warangal in person. (Cheers.) As it is, your Highness has opened a line of railway which, before long, will not only be the means of introducing civilization into these isolated regions, but will also tend to materially benefit the country, and bring increased prosperity to its people. (Loud cheers.) Warangal is a city which many centuries ago was apparently one of the strongholds of Buddhism, and which, in after years, was the capital of powerful Hindu kings, who reigned in a country as famous for the fertility of its soil as for its arts and manufactures. Nearly six hundred years ago, when that great Venetian traveller, Marco, Polo visited Warangal, that city and the country around were governed by a Hindu queen, a lady of high distinction and marked individuality, who, after her husbands' premature death, devoted nearly forty years of her remaining life to the pursuit of good government, of truth, and of justice. Her name is still held in great veneration by the people of the country, thus showing that the good we do is not always "interred with our bones." (Cheers.) Marco Polo further mentions that the most costly buckrams, as delicate as the tissue of a spider's web, were manufactured in the kingdom, and he adds, that there was no king or queen but might be proud to wear them. This industry has now entirely died out, but there still exists the manufacture of the world-famous carpets of Warangal, which I may safely assert are unrivalled in India as regards their superior texture, their durability, and their beauty and brilliancy of colour. Marco Polo's description affords strong evidence that the importance and the magnificence of the Telugu kingdom were chiefly maintained by agricultural interest. One hundred years later the Mahomedan invasion of Warangal took place, by which it became a tributary State to the emperors of Delhi, and a few years afterwards, when the Hindu king withheld his tribute, the

tures. The permanent way is excellent, the rails are of steel, and the sleepers are of a perfectly new type —destined to be very largely used in India, I think—for they are more durable, better and cheaper than wood or any other sleepers I have used. The prospects of the early extension of the line towards the coal-fields of Singareni and the frontier of his Highness's dominions in the vicinity of Bezvada are very good. The necessary funds have been provided in England, and I received by wire two days ago orders to push forward works as rapidly as possible. A late concession of H. H.'s Government to a company formed to work the minerals in his Highness's dominions will very shortly establish the coal industry, and when this system of railways has been completed to Bezwada, Singareni coal will be very widely distributed in the Madras Presidency and in Southern and South-Western India. (Cheers.) Since my arrival in Hyderabad as agent of this Railway Company about two years ago, I have necessarily been brought into near relations with the Government of his Highness the Nizam. All references of an important nature have, in accordance with established rules, been made through the British Resident, and I now beg, on the part of the company, to thank Mr. Cordery cordially for the kind support and consideration which he has uniformly afforded me. Carrying on works of the railway has also necessitated personal intercourse with the Government of his Highness, and with some of the chief nobles of the State. I desire to tender my warm thanks to Nawab Kurshid Jah through part of whose jageer the line runs. Nawab Kurshid Jah took a very kindly interest in the progress of the railway from its commencement, and issued orders which very materially facilitated constructive operations. Nawab Salar Jung also afforded me every possible aid in his extensive jagheer of Raghir. (Cheers.) His Excellency the Minister has, during the whole time I have been in Hyderabad, extended towards me the kindest consideration, and I have only had to detail my difficulties for him, so far as his position with regard to the interests of his Highness's government will allow him to endeavour to remove them. I desire to mention also the aid rendered by Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla, the railway secretary. He has been to me a Councillor and friend in all matters of difficulty, and my intercourse with him has caused me to form a very high estimate of his ability and honesty of purpose. (Cheers). I wish also to thank cordially the Soobah of the Kammam district, Intesar Jung. During the whole time of constructing this line of railway the Soobah has afforded the railway officers his support and help. The result of this cordial co-operation has been that absolutely no cases of dispute have occurred in the district during the whole construction of the railway—a very rare occurrence to be able to chronicle in the making of railways. If I were to enumerate all servants of his Highness who have aided the railway, I should make my short speech into a very long one. I wish now to testify to the ability and energy of those who have worked with me in the construction of this railway. Personally my work has been that of directing others, on the engineers, who have been employed in the field, have devolved the hard work of construction. Mr. Molesworth has had charge of the first district out of Secunderabad, and all who know him will thoroughly understand that he has not spared himself, nor has he asked others to do anything that he would not do himself with his own hands. I have the utmost confidence in him as an engineer, and have worked with him for years. (Cheers.) Mr. Dunlop, of your Highness's service, has had charge of the second district. It has been a great pleasure to me to welcome Mr. Dunlop as an engineer of the railway extension. I have found him energetic and thoroughly reliable. His efforts have caused the very speedy completion of the section of which he has had charge. Mr. Molesworth has been aided by Mr. Noble Taylor, Mr. James Benson, and Mr. Bridges, assistant engineers, and Messrs. Garstin, Macdonald, and Gillespie, most excellent inspectors. Mr. Dunlop has been aided by Messrs. William Denson and Schoeffer assistant engineers, and Mr. Lyle, a very experienced inspector, whose abilities I thoroughly recognise. Mr. Berkley has been in charge of the locomotive department for the past year, and under the rolling-stock of the railway has greatly improved. He has erected the greater part of the engines now running upon the railway. Once more let me thank your Highness for the honor you have done this company by opening the line, and let me thank you all, ladies and gentlemen, for so kindly being present on this occasion. (Loud cheers.) I take this opportunity to thank cordially all those who have been associated with me in carrying out this work.

The return journey was made some little time earlier than originally arranged, Hyderabad being reached sufficiently late to enable the torch-bearers at the station to be of real service, and early enough to avoid any delay in the serving of dinner.

A WISE EMPEROR.

THE recently published "Reminiscenses of the Court and Times of King Ernest of Hanover" contain the following three stories, illustrative of the wisdom of the Emperor Francis I. of Austria :—"It was said that at one very important council which the Emperor attended, his chair was not far from the window, and commanded a good view of the thoroughfare through the court of the Burgh. His Majesty seemed much more attentive to something outside than he was to Prince Metternich's speech; but, when a pause took place, he evidently made a move as if he was going to offer a remark, and all of course were duly attentive, when His Majesty said, 'It is curious, I have been watching the great traffic through the palace-yard, and I have counted one hundred and seventy-three vehicles that have passed during the short time that the Prince Chancellor has been speaking!' At another council the large maps of Europe were on the table and all were much interested in Prince Metternich's proposals for new boundaries, and eagerly followed the chancellor while he made his suggestions to cut off here and expand there, and restore many provinces which had been arbitrarily allotted to some of Napoleon's new Kinglets. The Emperor who had his own private atlas, and seemed quite absorbed in the interesting subject, all of a sudden quickly clapped his book together, saying, 'Ich hob's' (Ich hab'es) 'I have it.' All turned to His Majesty, thinking a bright idea had flashed upon the imperial brain, and Prince Metternich ventured to ask whether His Majesty would be graciously pleased to explain, and give the court the benefit of his suggestion. 'Oh!' said the Emperor, it was not that; he had no suggestion to make. He had been watching a tiny little spider which had been creeping upon the edge of his book all the time the prince had been speaking, and at last it just turned the corner on to the leaves, and he clapped it up, and exclaimed, 'Da ist er todt!' (There he is dead.) The same wiseacre was one day at the garden of some imperial relation, where he saw a magnificent specimen of a bird that had been shot at, slightly wounded, and taken in the Carpathian Mountains, and was now chained by the leg to the perch. 'What is that?' said His Imperial Majesty. 'That, Sire, is a grand specimen of the eagle tribe.' What, a common eagle?' 'No, Sire; the great Kaiser adler. The most stately in Your Majesty's dominions. He was wounded, and so caught.' 'Poor beast, wounded. Ah! yes, I see, he has lost a head.' 'Pardon me Sire. He has his usual complement: the Kaiser adler has only one head.' 'Ah! indeed, the Kaiser has only one head! I always thought all eagles had two heads!' I need scarcely remind my reader of the split or spread eagle on the Austrian coat-of-arms, which, of course, was emblazoned at every turn of the palace, and so familiar to the imperial eye."

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN POLICEMEN.

A DESPERAE encounter occurred on March 13, between two Norwich policemen. Upon the constables changing duty at ten o'clock, it seems that one, named Fellowes, was accused by a sergeant of being drunk, and was ordered to stand back in order that the chief constable might be apprised of the fact. The inspector on duty, however, declared that the constable was quite fit to go upon his beat, which he accordingly did. When the sergeant went upon his rounds he encountered the policeman alone, and angry words passed between them which terminated in a desperate struggle and blows. The policeman was ultimately found lying in the street unconscious, very seriously injured about the head and face, which were cut in two places to the bone. The man, who was in a very precarious condition, was conveyed to the police station and attended by the police-surgeon. The sergeant, whose name is Johnson, has been placed under arrest. He admits having inflicted the injuries, but states that he drew his staff upon the other in self-defence, alleging that he was struck over the head with a stick by Fellowes.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

THE case Clarkson v. Clarkson was tried in the Divorce Division on the 18th of March. The petitioner Mrs. Clarkson, whose maiden name was Chichester, was married in January, 1875, at Nowsbera, to the respondent, Frederick William Clarkson, who is a retired colonel in the Army, and there are two children living issue of the marriage. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Bargrave Deane appeared for Mrs. Clarkson; and Mr. Middleton for the respondent.

The petitioner was called in support of her case, and gave evidence to the effect that Colonel Clarkson gave way to intemperate habits, and when in a state of intoxication assaulted her on various occasions, by throwing the poker, a chair, and a lid of a box at her, and in other ways. In consequence of his treatment of her she left him twice, and finally went away in November, 1883.

Corroborative evidence having been given of the respondent's cruelty, the daughter of a Scarborough hotel-keeper stated that the respondent had slept at her father's hotel with a lady who passed as his wife, but who was not Mrs. Clarkson. A young woman was then called, who confessed to improper relations having existed between herself and Colonel Clarkson at Scarborough, during the year 1885.

Upon this evidence, Mr. Justice Butt pronounced a decree nisi, with costs and custody of the children to the petitioner.

SINGULAR ADVENTURES OF A HINDOO.

AT the Thames Police Court on March 16, Mr. Vallance, clerk to the Whitechapel Board of Guardians, waited upon Mr. Saunders with reference to the aged Hindoo, Tulsi Doss and said that the old man's statement was as follows :—

About four years ago I lived in the village of Lorara, in the district of the Deputy Commissioner of Julinder. I had twenty houses there, valued at 5,000 rupees. These were taken from me unjustly and by force, by the Rajah Rhu Dhu. I then petitioned the Deputy Commissioner, Jagar Meel, against such action; but Rhu Dhu, having bribed him by giving him 300 rupees, he decided against me. I then petitioned the Deputy-Commissioner of Julinder, and he also decided against me on the word of the Jagar Meel without any investigation. I then went to the chief court at Lahore, and they decided against me. I then sent two petitions to the Viceroy at Simla, which met with no attention. When the Viceroy removed to Calcutta I went down and sent two more petitions, but with a like result. I meet one Seer Sing, a merchant of Umritsir, who advised me to come with him to Rangoon and ship to England. I paid 10 rupees for my passage to Rangoon. On arrival there I stayed with Seer Sing at the house of a merchant. He (Seer Sing) knew that I had 200 rupees and my papers in a bag round my neck, and when I was asleep he cut it off. I applied to the Deputy Commissioner at Rangoon, but he paid no attention to me, and in the meantime Seer Sing returned to Umritair. I then stayed with an Umritsir merchant at Rangoon, named Guloo Meel, for twelve months, and sold goods for him, at the end of which time I came to England, having saved 200 rupees in that time. I came in one of Bullock Brothers' ships paying 150 rupees for my passage and fifty rupees for food and clothes. On arrival in England I went to Dhuleep Sing, and he asked me to stay to dinner, but would not do anything for me, and I refused to stay to dinner. For ten months I have been going about trying to see the Queen; but a lot of people always collected near me and caused me to be locked up. I have been locked up in about twenty courts. At one of the courts, where four gentlemen sat, one elderly gentleman offered me 200 rupees to pay my passage back to India, but I told him I did not want money, I wanted justice, and until that I would die sooner than return to my own country.

Mr. Vallance observed that, seeing the suppliant was one of the high caste of Hindoos, the arrangements of a workhouse were not adapted to this unfortunate case. Mr. Saunders said he felt extremely sorry for the poor man, whose only object in coming to this country was to seek redress. After some further discussion it was decided, on the suggestion of Mr. Saunders, that Mr. Vallance should lay the case before the India Office. The old man, who all this time stood with his hands held up to Mr. Saunders in a supplicating manner, then withdrew with Mr. Vallance.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Goalpara, 1,354 tons, Captain A. J. Windbank, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE P and O Co.'s steam-ship Teheran, 1,670 tons, Captain F. H. Seymour, cleared yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Helmsly, 1,194 tons, Captain William Tindle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (4th April) in ballast, she is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Kengra, 1,479 tons, Captain John Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Kurrachee (24th Feb.), with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Kepler, 1,205 tons, Captain T. Beagle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (2nd March), with a cargo of 2,000 tons coal, she is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship East Anglia, 1,477 tons, Captain C. McDowell, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Kurrachee (3rd April) in ballast, she is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co.

THE steam-ship City of Manchester, 2,089 tons, Captain D. C. Gilmour, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Pane Kaiger, Mr. Canar Wegener, Mr. T. F. Pfeel, Mr. G. Fredericks. Mr. C. Schluter, and Mr. F. Barwick.

THE steam-ship Inchmaree, 1,287 tons, Captain Francis Major, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (5th March), with a cargo of 2,388 tons coal and the following passengers :—Mr. Thornton, Mr. Malhades Patrona and Mr. Synnephis, she is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co.'s steam-ship Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (16th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs Alubsins and Bergerette, Mr. Schooch, Mr. Baner and Mr. Dandlicher, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons Captain O.R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (3rd April), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Ovens, Mr. W. L. Cameron, Mr. E. Spinks, Mr. Jackson, one native lady and 164 deck passengers, one horse and three dogs.

THE steam-ship Mameluke, 1,752 tons, Captain A. Newey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (10th March), with a cargo of 2,926 tons coal and the following passengers :—Mrs. Haworth, Miss A. Haworth, Miss T. Haworth, Master F. Haworth Mr. J. A. Kirkbride, and Miss Jessie Kirkbride, she is consigned to the Captain.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Assam	3937	W. J. Nantes	..	P & O Company.
„ Australasian	2303	Simpson	N	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Othello	1934	J. Atkin	H J	Finlay Muir & Co
„ Regius	2120	Kayall	A	McCulloch & Co
„ Hajoem	2022	Newey	Q	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Inchulva	1453	Moss	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Restitution	2171	Abbott	K	McCulloch & Co
„ California	2214	Young	E	W & A Graham.
„ Dragonia	1239	Bisset	Ibis	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Peshawur	3900	Moule	O	P. and O. Co.
„ Wingate	1356	Thompson	Ibis	McCulloch & Co.
„ Kt. of St. George	2238	Thomas	O	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Indus	1616	Leslie	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
5	East Anglia (s)	McDowell	Kurrachee, April 3.
6	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, April 3.
	Kepler (s)	Beagle	Liverpool, Mar. 2.
	Mameluke (s)	Newey	Cardiff, Mar. 10.
	Inchmaree (s)	Major	N. Shields, Mar. 5.
	Helmsley (s)	Tindle	Kurrachee, April 4.
	Pandora (s)	Mitchell	Hongkong, Mar. 16.
	Kangra (s)	Stone	London, Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination
6	C of Manchester (s	Gilmour	Antwerp.
	Teheran (s)	Seymour	S. & Hongkong.
	Gustave Mitzler	York	Mauritius.
	Goalpara (s)	Windback	Galle.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Helmsley, for Amsterdam.
„ Pandora, for Trieste and Venice.
„ East Anglia, for Genoa and Naples.
„ Inchmoss, for Havre.
„ Burmah, for Kurrachee.
„ Bancoors, for Suakim.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
1 Bokara (s) ..... Weighell .. London, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURE.
April 1.—Barque Le Champenois.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 6.

FROM LONDON.
Pekin s—4 cases provisions, W Watson and Co; 14 cases blacking and 3 cases biscuits, Jaffarjee Jeswanjee and Co; 10 cases aniline dye, A Blaschock and Co; 36 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co; 30 cases champagne, Volkart Bros.
Atrato s—10 cases soap, S Dharumdass and Co.
Drago s—7 packages writing paper S A S Dawood; 248 kegs assorted paint, A G A Hussein; 6 kegs paint of sorts and 100 drums boiled linseed oil, Richardson, and Cruddas; 75 cases matches, Abdulally Sheikh Adam.
Ancona s—6 cases champagne, Weber and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Warneth Hall s—25 cases writing slates, The Agra Bank.

FROM GLASGOW.
California s—1 hogshead and 10 cases whisky, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Drago s—42 packages glassware, Goolam Husse in Cullan
Othello s—45 cases window glass, Tyabjee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Pekin s—6 cases wine, Richardson and Cruddas.

FROM BORDEAUX.
California s—200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses :—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 6 0
*WACHTER & Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... „	„ 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... „	„ 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ..... „	„ 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... „	„ 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry ..... „	„ 54 0
Extra Superior ..... „	„ 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ..... „	„ 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... „	„ 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche ..... „	„ 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... „	„ 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

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WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ... Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... „ 50

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... „ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... „ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... „ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... „ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

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BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
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☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
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TRADE MARK "K T E" IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
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Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
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INCLUDING
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With coloured and other illustrations.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the fallacies of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1886.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasji Institute, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 5-30 p. m.
The Public are invited to attend.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1886.

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FINEST TURKISH.
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OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, a INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed DUSART'S SYRUP (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
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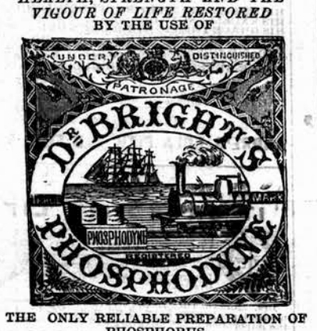

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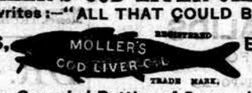

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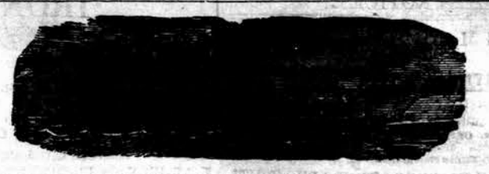

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